DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 163 838 HE 010 525

TITLE	NUFFIC Annual Report, 1977.
INSTITUTION	Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation, The Hague.
PUB DATE	78
NOTE	94p.; Marginally legible due to small type
AVAILABLE FROM	NUFFIC, Badhuisweg 251, P.O. Box 90734, 2509 LS The Hague, The Netherlands
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Annual Reports; *Developing Nations; Educational Development; Financial Support; *Foreign Countries; Higher Education; *Interinstitutional Cooperation; International Education; *International Educational Exchange; *International Relations; Language Laboratories; *Organizations (Groups); Policy Formation; Research Projects; Technical Assistance
IDENTIFIERS	Europe; *Netherlands Univ Foundation for International Coop

ABSTRACT

The 1977 annual report of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC) considers the following topics: major developments in work and policy; relationships NUFFIC has with other organizations; University Development Cooperation; developments in international education; the functioning of the Consultative Structure for Educational Development Assistance; the language laboratory; ways in which NUFFIC has been involved through 1977 in research for development matters; work of the Study Assessment Division; information and documentation activities; people in the NUFFIC organization; the International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, the Institute for Social Science Research in Developing Countries; and the Centre for the Study of Education in Changing Societies. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED163838

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

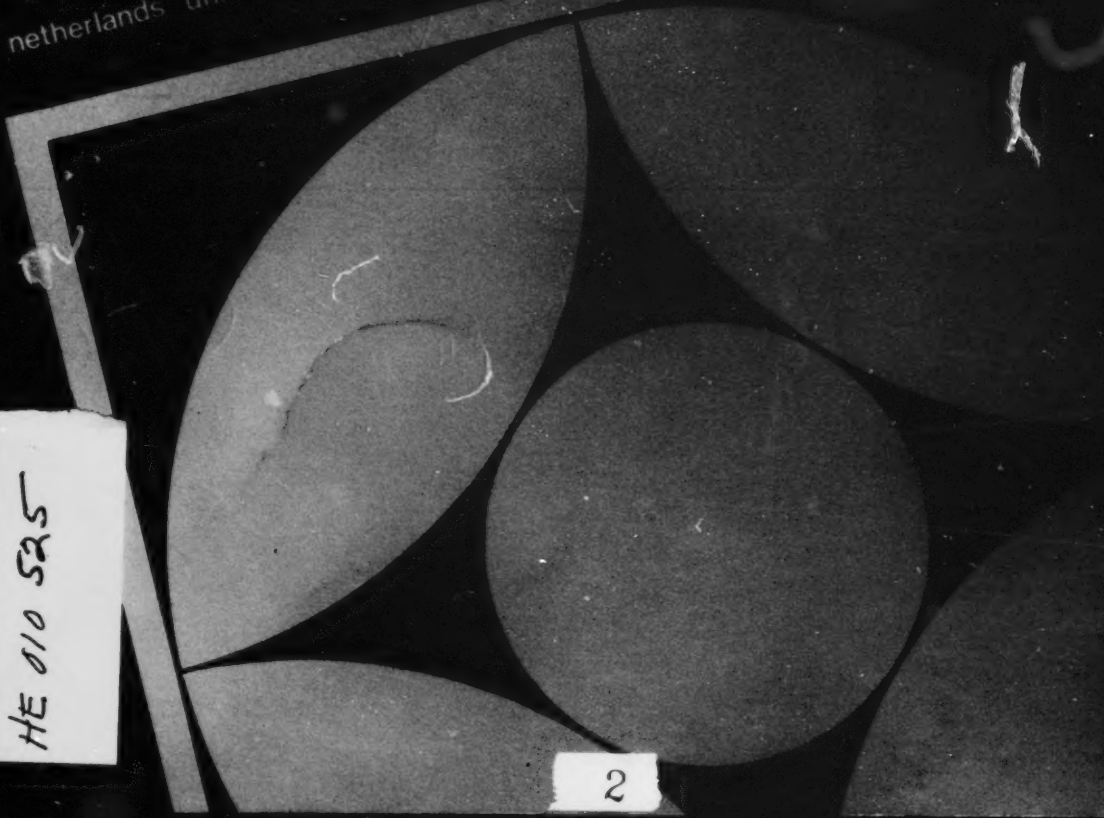
"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

NUFFIC

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

NUFFIC annual report 1977

netherlands universities foundation



HE 010 525

NUFFIC
Badhuisweg 251
PO Box 90734
2509 LS The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel.: 070-574201

Partly owing to there being no Dutch version of the published Report this year, but also for other technical considerations (equivalency, legality, semantics) we have retained the Dutch form of Dutch degree titles where these are due. The Dutch doctorate degree, for example, is something other than a PhD and we therefore maintain a distinction between dr. and Dr respectively. A full (Dutch) degree in Law gives the right to the prefixed title mr. – 'meester' – which we wish to distinguish from Mr where appropriate. (The form is used for the added information that the named person is a woman).
The Dutch equivalent to an honours-bachelor/master's level entitles the holder to the prefix drs. – 'doctorandus' – which is generally supplied in a way that degree letters after a person's name in other language systems are not. For persons who have read for the various applied science (engineering) degrees, the full first degree confers the (prefixed) title Ir. – 'ingenieur' –.

The photographs in this report were taken by:
Foto-persbureau Stokvis, Fotoburo Meyer BV and Paul Schott.

contents

A	Preface	4
I	Major developments	5
II	Contacts	13
III	University development cooperation	20
IV	Education	23
V	Research	29
VI	Study assessment	33
VII	Information and Documentation	35
VIII	The people	39
IX	IHE, IMWOO	43
X	CESO	46
B	Appendices	51
1a	NUFFIC board of governors and executive committee	52
1b	CESO supervisory board	55
1c	IMWOO board of trustees	55
1d	Composition of the REMPLOD Steering Group	55
1e	Institutes and Organisations represented in NESTIMO	56
1f	NUFFIC staff	57
2	Advisory and consultative structure for cooperation in matters of education for developing countries	58
3	University development projects currently underway on 31 december 1977	59
4a	IE projects approved during 1977	62
4b	Courses in which NUFFIC is involved	64
4c	Institutes and courses for international education	70
4d	Persons following international courses who began their studies in 1977	71
4e	Percentages of those following international courses who came from the the Least Developed Countries	79
4f	Sponsors and sources of grants for students of courses in which NUFFIC is involved	80
5a	Persons attending the language courses at the NUFFIC language laboratory	81
5b	Background of persons attending the NUFFIC language laboratory	83
6	Number of foreign diploma evaluations made, listed according to territory of origin, and the requesting authority	84
7	List of publications	85
8	NUFFIC budget for 1977 and 1978	88
List of abbreviations		89

preface

A

1977 was a very special year for NUFFIC for it was 25 years previously that the joint universities created the Foundation for International Cooperation. The fact was celebrated with a number of 'Jubilee' events which will be described at various points in this Report.
With an eye to the costs involved, and given the international character of NUFFIC's work, the Board has decided not to publish a Dutch version of the Annual Report this year.
With this Report, NUFFIC wishes – as usual – to give account to the universities and the Institutes of International Education, as well as the government ministries concerned with the work, of the comings and goings through the past year both of NUFFIC itself and the organisations attached to it. But the Report is also addressed to all those who, while not part of the immediate circle of those involved, are nevertheless interested in the activities of this central organisation which serves the Dutch institutes of Higher Education in their efforts in international cooperation.
Major developments in the work and policy are discussed in Chapter I. Chapter II takes a closer look at some of the more important relationships NUFFIC has with organisations here and in other countries. University Development Cooperation is dealt with in Chapter III. Chapter IV sketches developments in International Education, the functioning of the Consultative Structure for Educational Development Assistance – important to the work of PUO as well as IE – and the Language Laboratory, which is another of NUFFIC's education activities. Chapter V tells of the ways in which NUFFIC has been involved through 1977 in matters of research for development.
Attention is turned in Chapter VI to the work of the Study Assessment Division. In Chapter VII the story of the Information Section is followed by an explanation of what NUFFIC undertakes in the documentation field. (The documentation work of IMWOO and CESO is dealt with in Chapters IX and X respectively). Chapter VIII mentions the people who make up the NUFFIC organisation – the Board, management and staff; and Chapter IX is devoted to two of the three organisations most closely connected with NUFFIC: IHE and IMWOO. The third one, CESO, is put more fully in the spotlight this year and all sides of the work of this Centre – for the Study of Education in Changing Societies – are discussed separately in Chapter X.

A more compact picture of NUFFIC's work is to be found in the various charts and tables of the Appendices that form the second section of the Report.

major developments

It was 25 years ago, on 11 January 1952, that the Dutch universities took the formal step to found NUFFIC. The decision was a practical outcome of their recognition that scientific education and research undertaken in this country have a definite task in the movement for international cooperation. The Dutch name is 'Stichting der Nederlandse Universiteiten en Hogescholen voor Internationale Samenwerking' but the acronym by which it is known both in this country and abroad is the abbreviation of the English version: Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation. Since new statutes came into force in February 1976 the NUFFIC Board is no longer composed only of representatives of the thirteen universities but also numbers six members on it who speak for the 17 Institutes of International Education. Two people representing the personnel of the Foundation have also had a place on the Board since then.

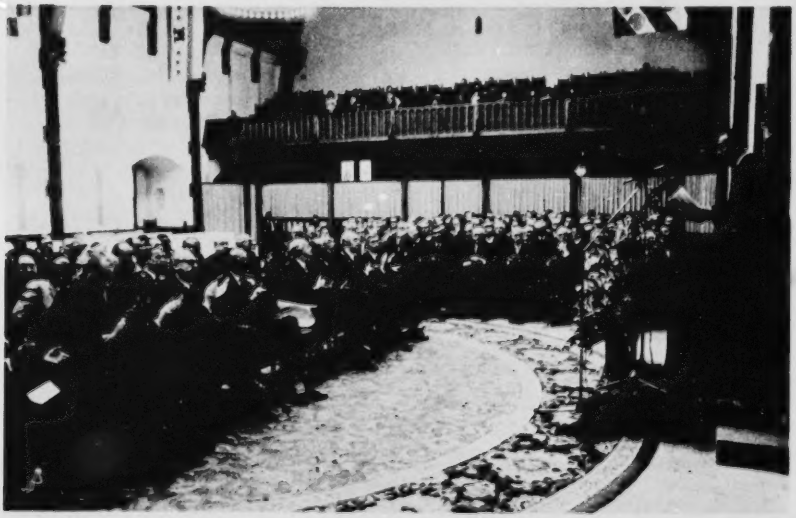
international education (IE)

The job which NUFFIC has fulfilled through the intervening quarter century is a many-sided one. The first thing that was done was to set up the Institute of Social Studies, through which to offer advanced specialised courses of study in the social sciences to graduates – mainly from the Third World. When, in 1956, ISS was made a separate entity – partly to relieve NUFFIC of the work entailed – the Foundation was able to begin organising a series of international courses that were later to be brought together in the International Institute for Hydraulic en Environmental Engineering. Hundreds of people have followed these courses since 1957 and IHE celebrated its twentieth anniversary in the year under review. There was a special commemoration at the end of the academic year, and invited speakers at the meeting were Dr S.S. Naraine – Guyana's Minister for Housing and Construction – and Dr J.M. Kalbermatten of the World Bank. Both of these gentlemen are 'Old Boys' of the Institute.

In many other ways, too, NUFFIC has contributed to this system of supplementary education and instruction – which in its concept and outworking is practically unique in the world – known by the term 'International Education' (in abbreviation, thus, IE). It consists now of 17 Institutes and Courses of which the greater majority have their running costs subsidised by Government – as part of NUFFIC's budget. NUFFIC's budget is itself a part of the Development vote of the Dutch Government and is entered under 'Institutes and Courses' in the Foreign Affairs accounts.

Through the years NUFFIC has grown into a coordinating and consultative body and is the central point of reference for all the IE institutes – to which are attached, in all, between 1,400 and 1,600 people following specialised problem-oriented courses as a supplement to their previous academic training. Given NUFFIC's close association (historically and administratively) with IE, and also the contribution IE has made and will be continuing to make in resolving Third World issues, it seemed manifestly appropriate to turn the spotlights onto this special form of education during NUFFIC's Silver Jubilee celebrations. To this end a festive gathering was laid on in the centuries-old Ridderzaal, the Hall of Knights, which stands in the courtyard of the Parliament Buildings complex in The Hague. This took place on 25 April. Guests included people whose work is in International Education as well as others representing the university world, government and

NUFFIC's Honorary Chairman HRH. Prins Bernhard of the Netherlands, is welcomed by members of the Executive Committee.



The festive gathering on the occasion of NUFFIC's 25th anniversery in the Hall of Knights on 25 April 1977.

parliament and related organisations in this and other countries. Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of the countries to which IE is most particularly directed – the developing countries – were present as guests of honour. The meeting, attented in all by about 450 people, was addressed by the minister for Development Cooperation and NUFFIC's Chairman. Owing to difficulties with flight connections one of the speakers, Dr A.A. Abdalla (who was appointed Minister for Agriculture in Sudan in February 1977) was unable to reach The Hague in time. His place was taken by Mr Wijesinghe, Honorary Consul-General of the Netherlands in Sri Lanka. It was also during this meeting that the first distribution of the Jubilee publication 'The Dutch Way ...' took place and copies were presented in person to the Honorary Chairman of NUFFIC, HRH Prins Bernhard, to the government ministers present and to a student of one of the IE Institutes. The book includes explanatory descriptions of all the Institutes and Courses of International Education.

An exhibition had also been set up in adjoining rooms – to be viewed as part of the Jubilee Meeting – where a clear and graphic presentation gave an impression of the work done at IE Institutes. About one thousand people visited this exhibition during its three-day showing in the Binnenhof.

Another get-together marking the 25th Anniversary – but an event of a somewhat lighter nature – was the Cultural Evening on 5 February 1977 to which all IE participants were invited. About 1,300 of them were entertained in the Delft University Assembly Hall with a programme put on by foreign persons living in the Netherlands.

the programme for university projects of development cooperation (PUO)

Another important field of activity – university development cooperation – was similarly given special attention during the Anniversary Year. In 1969, following strong recommendations from a number of sources including reports of NUFFIC sub-committees, the development minister decided to make funds available for university education and research for developing countries. NUFFIC was asked to coordinate all the work and activities that would be undertaken with this money in what came to be called the Programma for University Projects of Development Cooperation (PUO). Since this Programme was set up seventy projects have been carried out under it as part of official Dutch development work – to a cost of *f* 28 million.

During 1977 those administering this Programme laboured under the fact that a new turn of policy now obtains – a transition from supporting large numbers of specific and independently-geared projects to providing finance for broader longer-lasting agreements for cooperation with a restricted number of universities abroad. For a long time there was uncertainty as to the form in which cooperative arrangements should be cast and it was not until 18 January 1977 that the new PUO Regulations were confirmed by the minister for Development Cooperation.

A new handling procedure for requests had then to be built up to fit the newly-installed consultative structure, requests were coming in thick and fast – in numbers which would require far more money than was being allocated – and

there was continual demand for speedy decisions to be made on the selection from among the requests. It can perhaps be appreciated that the commission which the PUO sub-committee, the management and the Division were all given to fulfil – often under great pressure – was felt at times to be a difficult one.

Now that the teething troubles – basically of a technical, administrative nature – of the programme adjustment seem to have been overcome we hope that more attention can be given to its effectiveness and to the supervision of the content of the cooperative relationships. This will pertain not only to the preparation and execution; but also to the evaluation and the application of the results of evaluation.

A successful Seminar was organised from 17-19 November 1977 for the NUFFIC Silver Jubilee, for specialists and other interested persons from Africa, South-east Asia, the Caribbean and Western Europe. They examined what part universities should and can play in the process of development. The gathering was addressed on the subject by representatives of governments (the Sudanese agriculture minister, Dr Abdalla, and members of the Dutch cabinet – Van Kemenade and Pronk) and by scientists and university administrators both from developing countries (Tapinkae from Thailand, Irvine from Guyana, Nhonoli from Tanzania, Setidisho from Botswana, Sukadji from Indonesia) and from the Netherlands (Tinbergen, Emmerij, Hoetink, Schoorl, De Gaay Fortman).
The wide range of background of the speakers meant that light could be thrown on the subject from various sides, that deeper insight could be gained of the problems, and also made clear how very interwoven with all sorts of other aspects of a society's life the education sector is. Differences in viewpoints remained, of course, but there was unanimity on the main point: that if universities wish to have a part in a country's development they must, directly or indirectly, turn their attention to the mass of the poor and aim, through their work, to provide for the fundamental needs of these masses.

Minister van Kemenade (Education and Science) opens the NUFFIC seminar on the role of universities in national development.

The idea embodied in the phrase 'basic needs' was no original one come to by this conference. Numerous international bodies have lately been endorsing it. But the Hague meeting can be regarded as one where a stand was taken in respect of the more specific way in which the Dutch universities can pursue their task in the whole development issue. (A similar sort of gathering in 1967, organised by Utrecht University and NUFFIC, had stated then that the Dutch universities do have a general role to play in this field).

The reports which have been published of the 1977 conference will form a valuable basis for further discussions – both here and in developing countries – on the role of the university in the development process. The conclusions and recommendations are to be found in the 1978 Winter/Spring Issue of 'Higher Education and Research in the Netherlands'. The monthly periodical 'Overzicht' also took up the subject of our Foundation's anniversary and devoted the whole of the January 1977 issue to NUFFIC. As well as giving positive appraisal of the work NUFFIC does, the magazine made the point that it is no simple job to satisfy all the authorities with whom the Foundation is involved directly or indirectly, whose interests do not always run parallel.

the advisory and consultative structure

Recently NUFFIC has been largely instrumental in setting up an advisory and consultative structure for cooperation with developing countries in matters of education, and runs the secretariats for the various components.

It is pleasing to be able to report that progress has been made in the functioning of this consultative structure. Much better understanding has been gained in general of the efforts made in this field and this should help lead to further improvement of the actual coordination and efficacy of the many activities. Once OVOVO* had been installed by the development minister in 1976, the Council and all the bodies at lower levels in the structure (see Appendix 2) had to search out for themselves their own *modus operandi*. This was no simple matter. Thanks partly to the hard work put in by the secretariats (under NUFFIC's charge) it can now be said with conviction that the consultative structure is functioning well. The separate accounts from the various NUFFIC divisions will supply more detail on the affect the new structure has had on their daily work – the repercussions having been felt within NUFFIC as a whole but in particular by the UDP and IE Divisions.

The idea for the next phase is to concentrate still more on streamlining the organisational form, and to enlarge on the substance of the consultations. NUFFIC will be doing all it can to help move things in this direction.

research

A Working Party which the NUFFIC Board set up in 1975 brought out a Report on cooperation with developing countries in the field of scientific research. The Report received the approval of the Board in its meeting of 16 June 1976. Among

* Acronym of the Dutch title which in translation is: The Consultative Council for Education Development Cooperation.

0011

other things it advocated the forming of an advisory council for the research done into issues affecting the Third World.

Partly thanks to substantive and organisational proposals made by NUFFIC, the development minister was able – also on behalf of his fellow minister for Scientific Policy – to inaugurate the RAWOO* as early as April 1977. RAWOO acts simultaneously as a provisional 'Sector Council' in the sense of the ideas put forward in the Scientific Policy Memorandum.

On the Council are government representatives appointed by the minister, and representatives of the universities, of research institutes and what are called "users' circles'. (Owing to great practical difficulties, however, representation of the latter category is very limited). NUFFIC administers the secretariat.

Considerable progress was already being made through 1977 in defining the policy principles for scientific work done into issues affecting developing countries. In order to be able to settle on any balanced policy in respect of such research it is important to be fully aware of what has already been and is being done. The appearance of a catalogue of research projects relevant to development was therefore particularly opportune.

The desirability of having some such review made had been emphasised at the NUFFIC Conference on Science and Technology for Developing Countries held in Leiden in 1975. NUFFIC took action and in October 1977 'The Netherlands Register of Development-related Research 1977-1978' was published. This book provides strong support for policy and valuable indications as to which areas of the work are well or barely covered.

1977 saw an extension of NUFFIC's work as coordinator and generator of activity in matters of education and research for the Third World. Apart from giving thought to the effectiveness of the general organisation, NUFFIC needs to be attentive to ensuring well-founded and substantive preparation and guidance where its own work is concerned, and to countenancing activity which can be of importance in fulfilling its purpose. Each division – but chiefly the Policy Affairs Division – is able and has to play a part in this. It is also important in this respect that the Foundation can fall back on the contribution made by CESO – the Centre for the Study of Education in Changing Societies. Space will be given in other sections of this report to accounts both of this Centre and of the other body similarly affiliated to NUFFIC – the Institute for Social Science Research in Developing Countries, IMWOO. It is appropriate, however, to mention at this point that the REMPLOD Project which was set underway in 1974 and housed with IMWOO/NUFFIC, was brought to an end as planned at the end of the year under review.

The November 1977 Seminar helped to bring into focus the fact that, as well as pursuing and enlarging on activities currently undertaken within the IE, PUO and RAWOO structures, some outline must be given to what is likely to become the centre of attention in the future: fostering an awareness of all that development implies within Western, and therefore, Dutch establishments for scientific education. This does not merely mean more knowledge and better understanding of the problems of the poor and the rich, but deeper insight into the mechanism of

* Acronym of the Dutch title, standing for Advisory Council for Scientific Research in the framework of Development Cooperation.

how things taking place here impinge on what happens there (and *vice versa*). With total responsibility for the periodical 'Overzicht' passing to NUFFIC at the end of 1977, the idea is to use it partly to this end.

In 1974 a draft bill (No 12800) was tabled in the Second Chamber, being an amendment to the Scientific Education Act (WWO). The point of the amendment was to enable the Act to apply to (higher) international education and to furnish the universities with a means of giving legal substance to their responsibilities towards developing countries and the issue of development as a whole. After lengthy discussions in which NUFFIC was also involved this Bill came into force on 7 July 1977. The amendment allows universities to introduce courses of study inadmissible under the old Act. These new ones will be aimed at and are specially meant for persons of other than Dutch nationality. Thus, a new faculty could be created at a university by integrating an existing IE establishment, or an IE Institute could be converted into an inter-university one. It will be NUFFIC's task, in consultation with the parties concerned, to help ascertain to what extent use can be made of this opening. When making this investigation some assistance will probably be gained from the report due out at the beginning of 1978 by a Working Party set up by NUFFIC that has, through the year under review, been making a study of the legal status of IE in the Netherlands.

mobility

International university cooperation does not cover the development aspect alone. It implies, also, the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas between any and every region, country or continent. Assisting in the promotion of such an exchange is an important part of NUFFIC's job. Our glance shall therefore rest for a moment on those activities and on the work which makes this mobility and interchange possible. The comparison and assessment of studies and academic diplomas comes under this heading. The still-increasing number of requests on this score that reach the Study Assessment Division are proof of the pressing need for a central authority to compare foreign training courses with Dutch ones; an authority which can work from a uniform set of standards and a thorough knowledge of what is involved.

Invited so to do by the Committee for Communication and Information (the agency for consultations between NUFFIC and representatives of the various university Offices of International Relations) the NUFFIC Board is presently looking into the question of whether NUFFIC could help in the actual formulation of cultural agreements in this respect. The Foundation might thereby formalise the division of work decided on together by the Netherlands Universities Council, the College of Rectors and NUFFIC with the agreement of the State Secretary for Education and Science. Under this arrangement NUFFIC now has the job of assessing the implications such cultural agreements would have for higher education. Thus a contribution can probably be made along these lines to the question of mobility discussed above.

changes

In 1977 the place of Mr C.M.J.A. Moons – Chairman of the Board since 1972 – was taken by Mr F.J. Kranenburg. The gavel was handed over during the Board

meeting of 21 January 1977. In recognition of the great amount of work which Mr Moons undertook for NUFFIC he was named an Honorary Member of the Board. The 'investiture' was part of the more festive leave-taking reception held for him that day. On Government's behalf the state secretary for Education and Science spoke appreciatively of the departing chairman who a few months before had been appointed vice-chairman of the Dutch Supreme Court.

And finally: Whether the move to new premises – which had for years been the subject of numberless talks and countless plans – ought to be seen as an Anniversary 'event' itself must depend on the value a person still attaches to the age-worn glory of the former Noordeinde Palace (situated in the original inner city of The Hague) vis à vis the spacial luxury of the former Hotel De Wittebrug that lies in a tree'd and villa'd suburb of The Hague. Whatever strong views individuals still hold, however, the fact is that in August 1977, NUFFIC – ever hand-in-hand and in the best of understanding with the Institute of Social Studies – was given new stamping-ground: 'De Wittebrug', The Hague.

For the Board:

F. J. Kranenburg
Chairman

A. J. van Dulst, Director
Secretary

contacts

An organisation whose 'raison d'être' is international cooperation clearly exists for and because of its contacts. NUFFIC's connection with institutes of Higher Education, the authorities, and organisations here and abroad that are of a similar nature, are mentioned at numerous points of this Report. Some of these are selected for fuller discussion in this chapter.

1. committee for communication and information (CCI)

a) at home

The secretaries of the various university offices of international relations are the pivot around which the international connections of the Dutch universities turn. Regular discussion therefore takes place between these secretaries and NUFFIC staff. NUFFIC's Deputy Director chairs these meetings of which there were eight during 1977. A special two-day meeting was held in a conference centre in the Veluwe and was given over to discussing the new procedures of decision-making in PUO, and to university development policy in respect of Indonesia. These two main subjects for discussion apart, the aim of getting together in this way was also to help foster a deeper mutual understanding in the work between NUFFIC's staff and these university officials.
Other subjects which received consideration during the year under review included: the editorial regulations for 'Overzicht', Dutch universities' part in cultural agreements, university cooperation with Vietnam and preparatory courses for staff going to work on projects abroad. The work of this Committee was also determined to a certain extent by the agenda of the NUFFIC Board since it is the international affairs secretaris who advise the representatives of their university on the NUFFIC Board.

For a number of years now the Committee has been concerned about the actual status it has. Is it an official advisory committee of the NUFFIC Board or a standing working party of the international affairs secretaries together with NUFFIC's management? It has never been an official advisory body but there are those who would wish it to have such a function.

The whole question involves the place of the university offices of international relations with respect partially to their own university and separately to NUFFIC. The issue was brought up regularly for discussion through the year culminating in a special meeting of the secretaries with a delegation of the NUFFIC Executive Committee. It was at this meeting that the editorial regulations for 'Overzicht' were finalised as well, therefore, as the place of the international affairs secretaries with respect to the production of this monthly magazine. The Executive Committee said that the CCI is primarily a working party that can pass on the conclusions and findings of its discussions to the NUFFIC management in the form of advice. Advising the Board direct would run counter to the line of authority between NUFFIC and the universities. The international affairs secretaries should pass advice to the Board through their university's representative sitting on it. This discussion with the Executive Committee resulted in a new definition of the job of the CCI, and of the way its work should be carried out.

2. foundation for study trips to developing countries (WSO)

Since 1967 this Foundation has enabled students to travel to developing countries in order to collect material for writing research papers for their

'doctoraal' examination. Twenty-five such journeys were made in 1977 (see also the Foundation's own Annual Report).
In October the Foundation's general management adopted a memorandum in which the criteria for eligibility for a WSO grant were more clearly defined. WSO maintains a close connection with NUFFIC which makes office facilities available and contributes to the Foundation's running costs.

3. NESTIMO

NUFFIC is one of the three original parties of the Netherlands Foundation for Medical Development Cooperation and supplies the secretariat office for the Board of this organisation.
During the year under review ministerial and medical faculties' representatives joined the Board. Private institutes are represented by GOM*. This means that the majority of all organisations and institutes in the Netherlands that are involved with medical development projects are now in NESTIMO. With this the first preparatory phase of NESTIMO's activity has been completed.
The work of the Foundation during 1977 consisted of giving advice about medical projects to private organisations, government and (the PUO Division of) NUFFIC as requested by them. The priorities, aims and plans for the coming years also got set down in a policy plan. The ideas, as put forward in this policy plan, make clear that NESTIMO hopes to involve itself actively as a source of instigation for all that will go on. This immediately supposes that there is a desire to create a programme of cooperation – one which will have a form that truly reflects the composition of the Foundation. The intention will be to combine within such a programme, and in the best possible way, the individual qualities of the private organisations, the universities and the government bodies.
The organisational steps needed for putting the Foundation's plans into operation will be taken in 1978 (and 1979).

4. national committee science and technology

National committees have been formed in UN member states to prepare for the UN Conference on Science and Technology. A Dutch Committee, installed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation and Science Policy, met for the first time on 4 April under the chairmanship of Mr T. Bot – an ex-minister. The Committee has 25 members – representatives from industry, trades unions, government departments and (semi)official bodies. Among the latter group are some of the institutes of International Education, and NUFFIC. Van der Horst and Tuinenburg sit on both the general Committee and its work groups. The Committee's work will culminate in a national report to be ready by the summer of 1978.

5. co-financing organisations: NCO; JVC

As in previous years NUFFIC took an active part in the plenary gatherings of the National Committee for Information on Development Cooperation (NCO) and in the meetings of the general council of the Young Volunteers Corps (JVC). NUFFIC's Deputy Director is in one of the NCO Work Groups and NUFFIC is also active in JVC Work Groups.

* Gemeenschappelijk Overleg Medefinanciering / Joint Financing Consultative Group.

One of the latter had been looking into project policy and published a memorandum to which NUFFIC gave editorial assistance. This memorandum gives a review of what is going on in the field of educational assistance in the organised private volunteer sector.
Memoranda are also in preparation for issues such as medical and agricultural assistance. Coordination of education development efforts was the subject of talks held with the co-financing organisations NOVIB, ICCO and CEBEMO. Some of the discussion centred on the JVC Memorandum. The Corps is pressing for an integrated policy that covers education in both the formal and informal sectors.

6. financial ties with the authorities

NUFFIC and the Institutes and Courses for International Education (these latter are in fact budgeted for by NUFFIC) are 100% subsidised by the Ministry of Education and Science under an arrangement by which this ministry in its turn passes the cost of the subsidy on to the Dutch development cooperation programme. The subsidy has been a full one since 1970. In 1977 the NUFFIC grant was ƒ 11,839,000; for 1978 it has been fixed at ƒ 13,156,000. These amounts involved increases over the previous year of about 7.5% and 11% respectively. Further details are given in Appendix 8. There has been a stabilising of NUFFIC's financial position owing both to the general cutback in government expenditure during recent years and to a redefinition of the place and function of international education in the Netherlands.
In addition to the subsidy from the Ministry of Education and Science for meeting the current expenditure of NUFFIC and its affiliated Institutes and Courses for International Education, funds have been made directly available by the development minister since 1970 for PUO which is administered by NUFFIC. ƒ 10,000,000 were set apart for it in 1977.

1. IUC/DAAD

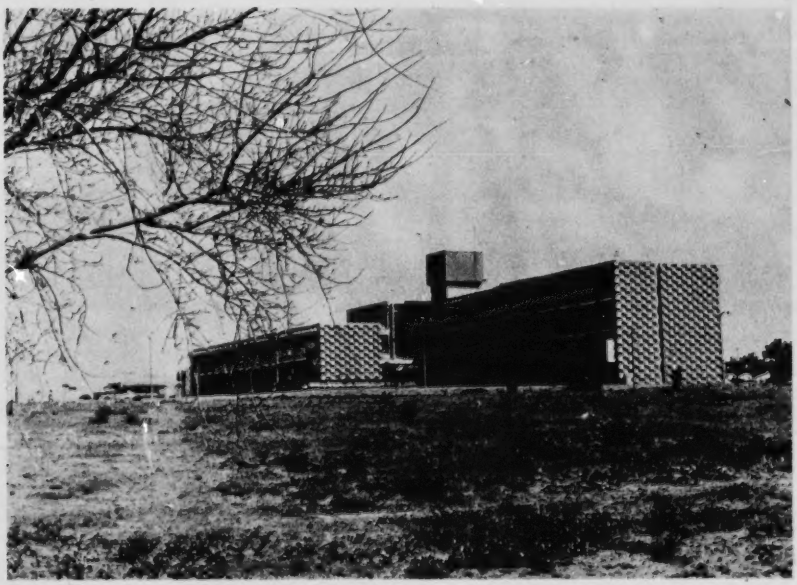
b) abroad

The formal tripartite consultation with equivalent organisations in the UK and the Federal Republic of Germany (IUC – the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas; and DAAD – the German Academic Exchange Service) took place on 20 June 1977 in London.
One matter which the directors looked at together was the stage at which things stood in the joint 'planning mission' for the university in Juba (southern Sudan) which is being paid for by the European Community. Two persons from the Netherlands had helped draw up the report. This planning mission was a good instance of actual direct collaboration of the EDF (European Development Fund) with IUC, DAAD and NUFFIC. Thought is now being given to whether NUFFIC should act as a recruiting agency for lecturers for this recently-formed university. The report of the planning mission was ready by the middle of 1977 and awaits approval from the Sudanese authorities.
The directors' meeting was given an explanation by Mr Livi of EDF of the latter's place in university development cooperation. He proposed that a conference be arranged for all those involved in this field, to be held in Brussels some time during 1978.
It was decided that the effective cooperation that takes place between IUC, DAAD and NUFFIC should be given expression at the NUFFIC November 1977 Seminar.

Apart from their formal participation in the Seminar, IUC and DAAD contributed to the executive preparation of it and to editing its Conclusions and Recommendations.

2. eduardo mondlane university (maputo)

At NUFFIC's initiative a number of lecturers were recruited (during 1976 and through DTH) for the University in Maputo, Mozambique. NUFFIC assisted in arranging for another group of specialists to leave for Mozambique in the Spring of 1977. They would add to the academic staff and assist in building up the University Press. This brought the total of seconded personnel to 21 of whom 19 are lecturers attached to the University.
Having in mind questions of continuity, supervisory assistance for the specialists there, and an expansion of the numbers, it was felt it would be worthwhile making an interim evaluation. To this end, Mr Vink from DTH and Van der Horst of NUFFIC, visited Mozambique between 31 August and 12 September. Long talks were held with all the seconded personnel. With few exceptions the Dutch staff were very positive about the professional side of the first stage of their time in Mozambique. They all felt themselves to be much involved, too, in the political and social aspects of their work. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Fernando Ganhão, spoke appreciatively of what the Dutch staff are doing and the administrators there very much hope that this assistence will continue.
A request for an additional 10 specialists from the Netherlands is to be submitted and can be financially met from the suppletion programme.



The Faculty of Agriculture of the Eduardo Mondlane University.

3. world university service (WUS)

The general secretary of WUS came and talked with NUFFIC staff about the work WUS and NUFFIC are doing for southern Africa. Representation of WUS in the Netherlands was also discussed. NUFFIC arranged an introduction between the WUS representative and personnel of DTH.

4. the european community

More attention has been turned in 1977 to Brussels – especially in respect of the European Development Fund.
An official delegation of representatives from the Ministry of Education and Science, the NUFFIC Executive Committee and the NUFFIC staff visited Brussels on 22 February. Talks were held about the work with Mr Livi – Head of the Division Formation D/4, DG Developments – as well as with various other department heads. Subject dealt with included:

- possible support for PUO activities from EDF;
- cooperation with EDF for programmes complementary to PUO;
- organisation and financing of short courses similar to the IE ones in developing countries;
- contact with the European Association for cooperation – the recruitment office for EEC experts.

On 25 March Van Krugten, Van der Horst and Mastenbroek went again to Brussels, speaking this time with the Head of the Division Urbanisation and Provision for social Infrastructure. Information was obtained on EDF's contribution to investment in university construction.
Special attention has been given to the possibility of getting financial support from EDF for two Dutch lecturers to go to the University of Ouagadougou (Upper Volta). This was the reason for yet another visit to Brussels by the Deputy Director, together with Ms Broersma of the University Development Projects Division. The feeling now is that further consultation together with IUC and DAAD will be necessary in future in order to achieve fuller harmonisation of the policies of the EEC with the three university cooperation organisations of Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands.

5. the university of lund

As part of the preparation for the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) which is to be held in 1979 in Vienna, there was a Symposium on 10 and 11 May 1977 at the University of Lund in Sweden. The point of the Symposium was to think out what non-governmental organisations could do towards ensuring the best outcome of the forthcoming UN Conference. The need was felt for regional gatherings to take place in the developing world prior to the Vienna Conference, and, therefore, for such regional conferences to be encouraged by the agencies represented in Lund. Whatever might emerge from these regional gatherings would be useful material for the governments of the countries to refer to when writing their national papers for Vienna.
Van der Horst was one of the Dutch representatives at this Symposium.

6. IIED

As a result of the Lund Conference, views were exchanged (21 June) with David Runnal of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) about implementing the idea for holding regional conferences.

7. SAREC

The visit to Lund gave the chance to contact a number of officials of the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC). This exchange of information has been very important for the work of RAWOO.

8. IDRC

Also of particular interest for RAWOO were the occasions that arose for exchanging ideas about development-related research with representatives from the Canadian International Development Research Centre who were visiting the Netherlands.

9. ECA and IDEP

After conferring about the matter with the National Committee Science and Technology, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation, and in line with the ideas crystallised in Lund, NUFFIC took the initiative to set a non-governmental work seminar underway in Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa, based in Addis Ababa, which is responsible for the UNCSTD preparations in Africa, was contacted. It appeared that ECA would be glad of a non-governmental contribution such as this, and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Institut African de Développement Economique et de Planification) in Dakar was approached regarding the possible organisation of the seminar there. IDEP's Director was enthusiastic about it, Tuinenburg and Bos, of NUFFIC's Policy Affairs Division went first to ECA and then to IDEP. ECA agreed to make the recommendations of a seminar held on the subject Technologies for Basic Needs into a conference paper for the Africa government-level gathering to be held in Cairo in July 1978. The discussion with IDEP in Dakar resulted in an outline for the seminar and a provisional list of persons to take part in it. This was sufficient for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to then agree to finance the seminar which IDEP would organise in Dakar 3-5 May 1978.
A Steering Committee was formed which – as well as ECA, IDEP and NUFFIC – would include representatives of the Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, and Environment et Développement en Afrique. (Both – CODESRIA and ENDA – are based in Dakar).

10. american council on education

NUFFIC accepted the invitation to become an international affiliated member of the American Council on Education. The invitation came about as a result of the

NUFFIC Director's attendance at the vice-chancellors' conference held in 1976 at Aspen in the USA. Membership will guarantee regular contacts of the three allied organisations - IUC, DAAD and NUFFIC - with the American Council and probably, thereby, with Canadian universities.

11. UNESCO

UNESCO secretary General Dr M' Bow, visited the Netherlands, and on 15 April met the NUFFIC Board. There was a useful discussion. NUFFIC's Director is on the Dutch National UNESCO Committee.

Unesco Secretary-General Dr M'Bow paid a visit to NUFFIC on 15 April 1977.

12. UNICA

The Director of NUFFIC attended the 5th Conference of the Universities of the Caribbean (UNICA), 21-23 April, in Curaçao. He used the occasion to make many Caribbean contacts. Dr Philip Sherlock, UNICA's general secretary, and Mr Sprockel (a head administrator of the University of the Dutch Antilles) were received by NUFFIC in the Autumn. They had come to the Netherlands to look into the possibilities of a Dutch part in a new communications centre for the Caribbean to be realised under UNICA's auspices. The plan is to establish it in Curaçao.

university development cooperation

III

The greater part of the work during 1977 was taken up by the preparation and selection of university *cooperative relationships*. Many people – from the various institutes and universities and from NUFFIC – were involved in handling the business, very often as part of the work of the consultative structure for education assistance. Indeed, it began to be asked – and the matter was in fact brought up in the NUFFIC Board meeting – whether the separate arrangement for PUO justified such wide involvement and so much work, and hence high overhead costs. The amount of money that would be needed to finance the large number of requests far surpassed the budget of the new PUO activities. This, and the fact that procedural rules for the new situation had not been wholly worked out, meant that to some of those involved it was initially not clear how and why certain recommendations on the choice of cooperative relationships were arrived at.

The first of these arrangements to be taken on in the Programme were decided upon by the development minister (in conjunction with the agriculture and education ministers) in the middle of the year. These are for cooperative links between:

1. the Universities of Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and the Free University of Amsterdam;
2. the University of Zambia in Lusaka and Eindhoven and Twente Universities of Technology;
3. the University of Sri Lanka and the Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences in Enschede;
4. the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and the Catholic University, Nijmegen.

In September the development minister decided to add more money to the PUO fund. *f* 10 million and *f* 11 million can now be counted on as committed for 1978 and 1979 respectively – to be spread over a period of three years in each case. This is a considerable advance on the 1977 level when only *f* 6.5 million could be worked with for the new cooperative relationships.

Following a recommendation from OVOVO the minister agreed that a number of new links could be taken up in the PUO Programme on the 1978 budget. These were cooperative relationships between:

1. the Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and the Free University, Amsterdam together with the State University, Utrecht;
2. the Universitas Brawijaya at Malang, Indonesia, and the Wageningen Agricultural University.

In addition the decision was taken approving the idea of providing support for a number of Vietnamese higher education establishments through links (that had yet to be worked out) between them and the University of Amsterdam, the Wageningen Agricultural University and the Delft University of Technology. In line with the policy of broadening the geographical spread of PUO projects the minister directed that there should be a maximum of three cooperative arrangements in Indonesia. OVOVO therefore had in mind recommending at the beginning of 1978 that a third link be established there under the Programma which would receive finance as from 1979.

Meanwhile the on-going old-style PUO projects also required much attention. Of these 45 projects 21 are in Asia, 17 in Africa, 6 in Latin America and one is in

Dr Irvine (University of Guyana) adresses the Seminar. On the right (front) the Chairman of the Steering Committee, dr. E.W. Hommes.

Two speakers of the NUFFIC Seminar, Dr A.A. Abdalla, Minister of Agriculture of the Sudan (on the right) and Dr A.M. Nhonoli (on the left), talking informally.

Oceania. The majority (16) are to do with technology or natural sciences, 14 are in the fields of law, social science and the humanities, 9 of them are agricultural and/or biological and 6 are in the medical field. All of these old-style projects will be brought to a close according to the set 'plan of operations' or will have to be fitted into the new programme – that is to say, will need to function as part of a formal (new-style) cooperative link.

At the end of 1977 results of an evaluation were published – an evaluation of PUO as a development programme. The results appeared in the CESO Report 'Policy Recommendations for the Programme'. Much importance is attached to the points made in these recommendations, and they will be discussed and gone into fully during 1978 with those who are involved in and with the Programme. New cooperative arrangements and projects were included in the evaluation.

As recommended in the Report the points were discussed in the PUO advisory committees who then let it be known that they felt themselves unable to give any judgement on the proposals as to how a cooperative relationship should be entered into – given that it usually had to do with more than what was involved in the business of one given general field of subject (as per committee). The deliberations on this will continue in 1978.

In the spring the UDP Division drew up a memorandum setting out a number of intended lines of policy for 1977 and 1978. The Division held to these lines as far as possible throughout the rest of the year. One particular such line concerns the deepening of contacts with other development programmes which have relevancy for university development cooperation.

education

a international education

IV

1. the consultative structure

OVOVO became operational in May 1976 and during the year under review it was possible to complete a large part of the groundwork for the structure of advisory bodies, and to make a start on implementing the new policy proposals for IE that the development minister had announced in the Bilateral Development Cooperation Memorandum.

the groundwork
Questions of the organisation and way of functioning of the consultative structure were settled in a number of basic articles which were worked out during the second half of 1976 and through the course of 1977. All the preparatory and administrative work for this was done by the Secretariat in NUFFIC. The more important items were laid down in 'Guidelines for International Education' which covers:
- Definition, Aim, Conditions and Criteria for IE;
- IE Project Regulations (including timetabled procedures for submitting projects, and examples of how a project should be drawn up and the budgetting done);
- Procedures for Objections;
- DTH rulings on general conditions for staff sent out on IE projects.

The groundwork phase could be considered complete at the point that the parties involved had got a clearer more definitive view of the whole structure. The opportunity for the Institutes and Courses of IE to have a say in government policy through this consultative structure began to be fully appreciated by them and the authorities not only acknowledged the value of being able to receive advice but regularly made full use of this.

policy
A definite start was made during the year in putting various aspects of the 'new' policy into practice. There was a noticeable shift in the venue of IE activities. As a direct outcome of the new policy proposals six IE establishments began setting up IE activities in developing countries. In fact all this implies a whole new section of IE work alongside (though in some cases in place of) the international courses held in the Netherlands. In the course of the year the minister approved eight IE projects in developing countries for a combined cost of ƒ 21.7 million. Three such projects had previously been approved – two in 1976 and one in 1974. A list of these is given in Appendix 4a.
All the new education activities undertaken – both those in the Netherlands and those in the Third World – have been set up in the form of projects.

Proof of the fact that the consultative structure has helped things to proceed at a smoother and better pace can be found in the fact that, roughly speaking, it has taken only three to four months for a project proposal to be assessed; even when adding in the further time necessary for obtaining ministerial approval the whole process has taken more than five or six months which, compared with the way things go through the world as a whole, can be considered reasonably satisfactory.

secretariats
As well as all that has been done in setting the new policy underway a great part of the work has been spent on guiding and running the consultative structure. The task of the secretariats thus involved is a varied one and has included:
- Organisational business such as planning, preparing, attending and covering the meetings, and coordinating the affairs, of the four IE sectoral groups, the IE Steering Committee and the Consultative Council. After a rather hectic first year the frequency of the various meetings has settled down to a level that can be more comfortably coped with.
- Policy affairs which include providing guidance regarding the substance of the proposed projects and giving advice on how to administer grants and to recruit women into IE.
- Gathering statistical and other data on IE; collecting lists of the activities carried out abroad by IE institutes and of the IE projects.

It should not pass unmentioned that the work for the secretariats has meant that the staff commissioned to run them have in practice created for themselves what can only be described as an advisory function in respect of the IE Institutes and Courses.

publicity
A start was made during the year under review in publishing informatory material about IE and the new consultative structure, and mention might be made here of one particular brochure: 'OVOVO – the First Year of the Consultative Structure for Educational Development Assistance'. University circles and other sections of the public are also kept informed of IE news through the monthly magazine 'Overzicht'; those following the various courses – similarly, through the weekly Newsletter; and NUFFIC personnel through the internally distributed 'Journaal'.

the future
Whereas emphasis has had to be given to the organisational side of the work in the period under review, the endeavour in the coming years will be to turn more attention to the questions of policy that will be dealt with in the consultative structure.

2. international courses

Appendix 4b lists the courses in which NUFFIC has a direct hand through involvement in their administration and/or participation in their boards of trustees or management.
Appendices 4c and 4d give, respectively, the actual numbers of persons following the courses in 1977 and the details of nationality and discipline.
Appendix 4e supplies statistics on the percentages of persons originating from the Least Developed Countries, according to the discipline followed here, since 1971, and 4f shows the numbers receiving grants according to the various sponsoring bodies.

service rendered
The various administrative services which are undertaken for the benefit of the Institutes and Courses for IE continued as usual – being improved upon where possible.

– The booklet: Basic Data on International Courses offered in the Netherlands was distributed to appropriate bodies abroad. Aside from international organisations and the regional and national offices they maintain in developing countries there has also been an attempt to reach non-governmental organisations in developing countries, especially those whose work is done for the rural areas, the informal sector and a raising of the status of women.
The openings the IE Programme gives have been brought to the attention of foreign embassies in the Netherlands which has resulted in a forwarding of the booklet to a wider circle of addressees in the countries concerned. The inclusion of non-governmental organisations on the mailing list has proved its worth through the noticeable and continual increase of applications from candidates from the rural sector as also the numbers of women in some of the courses.
On the matter of receiving grants, several organisations and individuals from what are known as the ACP* countries have had the possibilities for requesting grants from the EEC brought to their attention. EEC representatives in these countries were supplied full information on the IE Programme.
– The brochure on Practical Information for Participants of International Courses in the Netherlands was brought up to date. The Department of International Technical Assistance – which helps to pay for its production – makes much use of this brochure as do the IE Institutes and Courses.
– Activities undertaken for the individual students from abroad:
(I) Weekly production of a newsletter which gives news of major Dutch political and social current affairs, and details of Dutch development policy. This Newsletter, which is received by its readers free of charge, has been enjoying an evident growing interest in it – not only from those following courses at IE Institutes but from other foreigners studying here, trainees and counterparts of PUO projects plus others in similar positions. DTH sends it to persons pursuing their own studies here under DTH scholarships. A few foreign embassies have also, on being asked if they would so wish, been placed on the NL mailing list.
(II) Organisation – in conjunction with the Foreign Student Service – of the 'Meet the Netherlands' Programme. This comprises the arrangement of six weekend trips and a number of excursions each year for foreign students in the Netherlands. As has continually been the case in recent years the 1977 programme was very successful and registration for both the weekends and the excursions time and again exceeded the numbers that could be catered for. This has led to consideration being given to increasing the number of weekend excursions during 1979.
(III) Organisation of international cultural evenings.
(IV) Compilation of a bi-annual list of persons currently following international courses in the Netherlands, for the sake of giving foreign students a chance to make contact with fellow nationals in other courses of study here.
(V) Help in promoting Alumni Associations – organised societies abroad of ex-participants of the IE courses here, which are of particular worth in the following respects:
– as a source of information for prospective candidates, on matters pertaining to either the actual studies or the general practical aspects of living in the Netherlands;
– as a point of contact for the IE Institutes here when organising follow-up studies, seminars, courses there, and the stocking of specialised libraries;
– helping to recruit people for, and disseminating information on the Dutch IE

* African-Caribbean-Pacific.

programme and on all forms of Dutch (technical) Aid in general;
– as a distribution centre for all information on the Netherlands. Embassies are able to make use of the A's where the former wish and the latter exist. The embassies receive a list each year of past students of IE courses. AAs are active in India, Kenya, Korea, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Thailand. Experience has taught that the success or otherwise of an AA depends on having a keen convener or secretary who is prepared to take a personal part in all its work. The Sri Lankan, Indian and Nepalese AA's are functioning especially well – and, noticeably, for the reason just given.

special activities
The celebration of NUFFIC's 25th Anniversary which took place on 25 April 1977 in the Hall of Knights in the Parliament Buildings precincts, was taken as a chance to restage the exhibition of Institutes and Courses for International Education that had been shown at Enschede on the occasion of ITC's Silver Jubilee. The display drew much attention – notably from officials of various government ministries (Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation and Education and Science especially), members of Parliament and also residents of The Hague. The Jubilee was also the immediate reason for compiling and presenting – at the special 25 April gathering – a book entitled, 'The Dutch Way ...'. This includes contributions by the development, agriculture and (junior) education ministers at the time, and by five 'pioneers' of IE. The book has been widely distributed abroad through the Dutch embassies. It can still be ordered from the Information Section of NUFFIC.

Minister Pronk (Development Cooperation), on the left, receives a copy of 'The Dutch Way ...' from NUFFIC Chairman mr. F.J. Kranenburg.

Talks were held with the EEC Department which deals with training courses, and the representative in the Netherlands of the European Development Fund, regarding grants of money for persons from ACP countries who attend IE courses in the Netherlands. Both the head offices in Brussels and EEC officials in the ACP countries have been given an insight into the Dutch IE programmes and, as a direct result, are prepared to let ACP candidates for the courses be eligible for EEC training-course scholarships. As already mentioned, details about this are now included in the promotional literature for the courses. The effects have already been noticeable during 1977.

In collaboration with the EDF representative attached to the Royal Tropical Institute, NUFFIC organised a weekend for people from ACP countries who are following courses here. This was 15 and 16 October, in Europa House at Bemelen near the German-Belgian-Dutch border.

One of the projects which had received the backing of the consultative structure – Regional Training Programme for Food and Nutrition Planning – received ministerial approval. The aim of this project is to develop a training programme in South-east Asia and the Pacific for qualified persons whose position is such that they can be immediately involved in the improvement of the present level of the region's food and nutrition. The project is being effected through closeworking cooperation between the Graduate School of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños and the international (NUFFIC) Course in Food Science and Nutrition. The project is receiving assistance from FAO and other international organisations and is to start in 1978 at Los Baños.

In September a Summer School in Statistical Mechanics was held which had been organised by the Polish Academy of Sciences, Rockefeller University, and NUFFIC. This was the first time the Dutch universities had organised an academic conference in conjunction with an eastern bloc academy and it proved to be a great success.

Eighty-three young scientists took part, the majority of them from East European countries. NUFFIC's Director was present for a part of the time and was able to have talks there with Polish educationalists. One outcome of these talks was a visit by the Vice-chancellor of Warsaw University to NUFFIC and Leiden and Tilburg universities in 1978 in order to discuss mutual initiatives in development cooperation by Polish and Dutch universities.

The Utrecht-based Institute for Missionary Activity sought contact with NUFFIC for help in organising an international summer course on current directions in theological thought here in the Netherlands. It would be meant for young students of Theology from many backgrounds and churches in North America, East Europe and developing countries. The course is in fact be held in Leiden during June and July 1978.

b. the language laboratory

The number of hours given over to instruction in the three languages – Dutch, English and French – remained unchanged through 1977: 16, 6 and 2 hours per week respectively. However, the very long waiting list for the Dutch language course has led to plans to increase the number of hours a week for it.

Besides the 'normal' lesson programme special group courses in French were also arranged – two courses for those following the Ministry of Foreign Affairs training course for attachés, and one for those taking a course in International Relations.

The number of people registering to take the standard lesson programme was again so great that everyone who enrolled had to be put on a (long) waiting list. As has always been the case, precedence was given wherever possible to (prospective) students of the international courses, or of Dutch universities or vocational training colleges, as well as university, ISS and IHE staff members, political refugees and those applying for our course through the labour exchanges.

The laboratory apparatus was replaced with a new set of equipment. This had been wanted for a long time but it had been postponed until the move to 'De Wittebrug'. The new apparatus uses the AAC system (Audio-Active-Comparative). The semi-cassettes for the previous equipment had to be exchanged for compact cassettes which meant that all the existing lesson material (consisting of about 2,000 tapes) had to be transferred to the new cassettes and this took up an enormous amount of staff time. The chance was taken to revise some of the instruction material where it was felt from experience that this was necessary.

The new language laboratory in full swing.

Ms Goossens was again one of the teachers in 1977 at the 3-week Summer Course for Dutch Language and Culture organised, as in previous years, by the Ministry of Education and Science at Nijenrode Castle.

The number of people taking courses in the Language Laboratory totalled 516 through 1977 (1976: 515) had they came from 69 countries. 313 Of them followed the lessons for Dutch, 123 the English lessons and 80 the French.

research

1. RAWOO

V

The provisional Advisory Council for Scientific Research for Development Cooperation (or, RAWOO – being the acronym of the Dutch version of the title) was installed by the development minister on 25 April 1977. The minister carried out the inauguration also on behalf of his cabinet colleague for Science Policy. This Council is also to have the status of a provisional 'sector council' as meant, and in the terms set out, by the Science Policy Memorandum. The minister gave NUFFIC charge of the RAWOO Secretariat. In order to get a proper idea of the status and field of activity of this Council it is necessary to understand something of what led up to it.

In the Autumn of 1974 the NUFFIC Board set up the Research for Development working party under the chairmanship of Professor L.J. Mostertman, Director of IHE and an Adviser to the NUFFIC Board. The working party was commissioned to look into what the Dutch universities could do to help implement government policy in the matter of research directed towards development issues for Third World countries. It brought out its Report as early as August 1975. In December of that year NUFFIC held a conference on Science and Technology for Developing Countries. This conference took place in Leiden at the express invitation of the State University there (which was celebrating its 400th anniversary) and took the form of a national forum in which aspects of development-related research were fully enlarged upon, and led, thereafter, to the universities taking critical stock of the whole issue.

On 16 June 1976 the NUFFIC Board adopted a policy memorandum on cooperation with developing countries in matters of scientific research. This memorandum could be seen as the crystallisation of the ideas that had gradually been forming within NUFFIC circles. It included the recommendation to set up a sector council for development-related research.

Within the foreign ministry, meanwhile, thoughts were materialising for a whole replanning of the policy for research. The ideas initially favoured having an advisory body but later, after the science policy minister had unfolded his plans for research that would be done in the service of society, the general option was for something along the lines of a sector council. In his delibrations the development minister was as much influenced by the NUFFIC policy memorandum as by the stand being taken in the ministry itself, and the points were indeed more definitively worked out in the memorandum as regards the aim, task and structure which such a sector council might have.
The *aim* of the Council is to bring the research activities that will come in for its consideration, into step with the priorities of development cooperation. It will be achieved by initiating and promoting – among the universities, other research institutes and industry – types of investigation specifically in accord with the purpose.
The *work* entails encouraging and arranging for consultation between all bodies connected with research in this particular sector: the institutes and individuals in the world of research, ministerial departments and the "user's circles". The Council accordingly has the job of advising the ministers on the multi-year programme for development-related research prior to this first phase of activity, the Council will be advising the development minister on the structure of the new research programme that is to be financed by his ministry.

The Council's *field of activity* covers all research that has costs met by the development budget, development-related research financed by other government funds and also all other development-related research that is done in the Netherlands and paid for from private sources.
It must be emphasised that it is no job of the Council itself to apportion funds. It is purely an advisory and coordinating body.
At present there are twenty members on the Council. They have been appointed for their expertise in research affairs.
The following are some of the points which have so far been discussed by RAWOO: research priorities; the major research themes; the regions on which research is to be focussed; the groups to be benefitted; short and longterm planning, and the financial consequences of all this.
The outcome of all the deliberations will be put together in a set of interim recommendations which the Council will have ready for the development minister about the middle of 1978. It will include proposals for the new research programmes that fit in with the priorities and basic fields of investigation determined on by the Council.

2. register of development-related research

On 10 October 1976 the NUFFIC Board decided to have a catalogue made of development-related research being carried out in the Netherlands. Within a year all the work entailed had been completed and the result appeared in print at the beginning of November 1977.
This is the first time that any such indexation has been done. 'The Netherlands Register of Development-related Research (1977-1978)' furnishes information on on-going and planned investigation by universities themselves and any other groups or organisations. The Register is in English and gives details of 579 items under investigation in such a way that all the data can be fed into an international computer system being built up by OECD to give immediate reference to all scientific activities undertaken for developing countries. Similar registers of research are being compiled in Britain, France and West Germany. The more immediate purpose of this catalogue is to provide a single source of information, on the knowledge and experience existing here in the many different fields of research that are relevant to development, for all who have interest in these fields – government, private, international bodies and individual researchers – whether based here or abroad. It offers researchers themselves the chance of keeping abreast with each other's activity. All the items are separately indexed according to discipline, general subject of investigation, organisation, and sponsor and country involved, thus making for easy access to a given project and for quick cross-reference.
The catalogue will be important later on when RAWOO, for example, comes to draw up the specific longterm plans for scientific research done for developing countries, given, as mentioned in the previous section, that part of the Council's job will be to advise the development minister on these plans.

The basic point of departure must be the attempt to attune Dutch activity in this field more closely to the needs and problems arising in the developing countries themselves (the demand) on the one side, and the actual competence and experience possessed in the Netherlands on the other (supply) side; and to this end the listing and registering of development-related research such as has been undertaken by NUFFIC should be of real practical assistance.

One of the things the Register shows is that the social sciences account for the largest number of research activities. They are followed, in order, by Agriculture and Medicine. As regards the Third World countries involved, Indonesia comes out top followed by Kenya and Surinam.

The Register is available from NUFFIC at the price of *f* 25.

3. IMWOO

remplod

Begun in 1974, the Remplod project came to an end as planned in December 1977. The research work in Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, West Germany and the Netherlands was brought to a close and the reports completed during the course of the year. Remplod was originally an investigation into the Reintegration of Emigrant Manpower and the Promotion of Local Opportunities for Development. However, as was noted in last year's Report, the insights gained from the first stages of the work led to attention being turned to the identification of ways in which employment in general could be promoted in these regions where a structural shortage of job opportunities compels organised emigration to occur. The conclusions and recommendations that have stemmed from the numerous reports have from the outset had their effect on the way the development minister has defined policy both on questions of international labour migration and on the bases for the bilateral consultations between the Netherlands and these

particular 'recruitment' countries. The Remplod project has been a unique experiment in policy-directed research, from which policy-makers, research workers and the members of the steering group have all learned a great deal. The steering group which supervised this extensive project of research met forty times in all during the three and a half years it was at work. It is partly a gesture of grateful acknowledgement to them that the names of the steering group and the research staff have been included in Appendix 1d. A complete list of Remplod publications is given in Appendix 7.

Indo-Dutch Cooperation

At the beginning of this year the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs approached IMWOO with the request that it be the counterpart in the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for an Indo-Dutch social science programme directed especially towards alternative approaches to development. This programme would be financed with Dutch funds earmarked for development cooperation with India.

Having received positive advice from a group of researchers with a broad cross-section of interests, the IMWOO General Council decided to inform the Ministry of IMWOO's readiness to undertake the assignment and to take steps towards putting through the arrangements come to in New Delhi in February 1977. A steering group has been set up to this end and one of the first tasks to which this group addressed itself was the preparation of a position paper.

The paper has taken the form of a catalogue of research projects carried out, being carried out or to be carried out in India by Dutch research workers, and of proposals and ideas for research which will be the building blocks for the programme to be formulated during a workshop in Poona in May 1978.

The Chairman of the Steering Committee, Professor E.W. Hommes, visited New Delhi on 27 en 28 October to supply information on the position paper and to exchange ideas on the next stages of the work.

IMWOO regards the successful outcome of the envisaged cooperation as something of great importance and hopes that it will indeed fulfil the expectations held out for it.

study assessment

VI

During 1977 NUFFIC received 1,329 requests for advice on equivalency. This is more than 10% up on 1976 when there were 1,199. There was a considerable increase in the numbers coming from West Germany, Turkey, Uruguay, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, India and Indonesia but in contrast to this there was a noticeable fall in the numbers of those coming from America. Particularly for the North America region, the attempt is made where possible to deal with the enquiries by phone but this only goes a small way to explaining the decrease. Up till now the enquiries that are fully dealt with over the telephone have not been registered in the books but as from 1 January 1978 they will be duly recorded. The giving of what is often full advice over the phone has gradually been taking up more and more staff time – to a noticeable degree. A record will therefore be kept of what country was involved and who the inquirer has been.

North America apart, in fact, an increase has been recorded for all regions with the exception of East Europe which has stayed the same not only as a region but also as regards the numbers of requests coming from the separate countries of it. And despite the decrease the USA remains, as ever, the country from which the largest actual number of enquiries comes. In 1977 the number was 122. The US is closely followed by West Germany – with 95 – and Chile, 94; then the UK (84) and Indonesia (74). What we might call the second division group of the 'league' includes Belgium (61), Turkey (48), South Africa (47), Israel (40), Egypt (39), France (37) and India (31) and also, surprisingly, included Uruguay this time – with 39 enquiries. The attempt to limit requests for specific advice from private individuals continued through 1977. However, about 50 such cases were handled, being ones where it would have been unnecessarily hard and officious to refuse.

The statistics also show that the Ministry of Education and Science has again been the body approaching NUFFIC for the largest number of recommendations. This was 263 in 1977 but in fact various departments there are beginning to build up a considerable body of 'case law' from NUFFIC's pronouncements on the issues, and the University of Amsterdam (219 requests in 1977) is gradually gaining ground on the education ministry for first place. UAF is taking up more and more refugee cases and recorded a rise of over 40% in their enquiries-requests for advice – 109 in 1976 and 155 in 1977. Other bodies who approached us included 50 schools or academies and 29 government bodies other than those forming part of the education ministry.

The number of staff in the Division was not increased and it remained a continual battle to prevent an unmanageable backlog accumulating. Once the Information Section was no longer under his supervision, the Head of the Division decided that with the lighter workload he would reduce his official hours of work by 20%. Having in mind the further expansion of the Division's job under the Council of Europe an official request was lodged for 1½ more staff places in the Division.

Though NUFFIC has been acting as an officially designated national centre for information on equivalency and mobility it has been impossible to do more than keep up with developments and begin working out some sort of structure for the task of documentation. The Division is keen to maintain its international contacts – with the various departments of the Council of Europe and the European Communities, and with equivalent agencies abroad. Because of this the Division was represented in a general discussion about equivalency and mobility held in Strasbourg in June, and in similar regional consultations held in Stockholm in

35

25

September, and in Athens and Ankara in November. The Division was also, and for the first time, directly involved in European Community discussions on the question of encouraging mobility between the nine member states at the level of tertiary education. This discussion which took place in Bonn in September 1977 resulted in a number of proposals being put to the Community's Education Committee at the beginning of 1978.
Bonn is also the seat of the Zentralstelle für Ausländisches Bildungswesen which – on a larger scale, having a staff numbering a couple of dozen or more – is developing a similar sort of body of lore on study assessment.

An earlier meeting of Council of Europe specialists, held in the Zentralstelle offices, had made clear just how useful it can be to exchange views with these 'elder sisters and brothers' on the general method of handling the work as well as on their assessment of degrees from the other various countries. For this reason some of the other members of the NUFFIC Division went for a few days in November to benefit from such an 'apprenticeship'.
Talks were also held here with a few educationalists from abroad (some from universities, others not). The Acting Director of Education in the Dutch Antilles came, followed by the Chairman of the Industrial Management and Public Administration division of the university there, and the Assistant Secretary-General of Education in Israel.

Contacts at home were not neglected. A meeting was held with representatives of some of the Education and Science departments with whom there is regular dealing on the assessment of testimonials from other countries. The Division also arranged a gathering between the Foreign Students Committee (in which NUFFIC continues to be active) and a number of government education officials who deal with this side of the work. At the end of the year the Foreign Students Committee finally – and after much discussion and changes to it – approved a memorandum by which it is hoped to start discussion going in all Dutch universities on their policy in respect of foreign candidates for places at a Dutch university. Cohesion and coordination of procedures is badly needed.

Given the relatively limited staff with which the division provides this particular side of NUFFIC's service, the task of making it known to others is not given too high a priority. Nevertheless the Division did occasionally 'take to the road'. Once or twice, when the moment seemed propitious, the Division followed up requests to give information to secondary school leavers about opportunities for receiving training abroad. And the Division had a hand in the production of an article about study assessment that was published in the weekly journal of the education ministry and that of the Dutch Society of Teachers.

information and documentation

VII

1977 was a year-and-a-half for the Information Section. Apart from routine work such as arranging for all the publications and providing general information over the phone or through the post, the staff of this Section were the ones most closely involved in all the Jubilee events. As well as this new staff had to be appointed – and the Section was given a new place in NUFFIC's organisational structure.

On 1 June 1977 the Information Section was split off from the old Diploma Evaluation Division (now Study Assessment) and brought together with the newly-created Division: Information and Documentation. C. Wagenaar became Head of the new Division and Ms Van Kampen moved over from CESO to head the Library and Documentation Section in NUFFIC, and help put through the reorganisation of the Library. Four part-time staff members had left and it was not until 1 January 1978 that the Division could work at full strength.

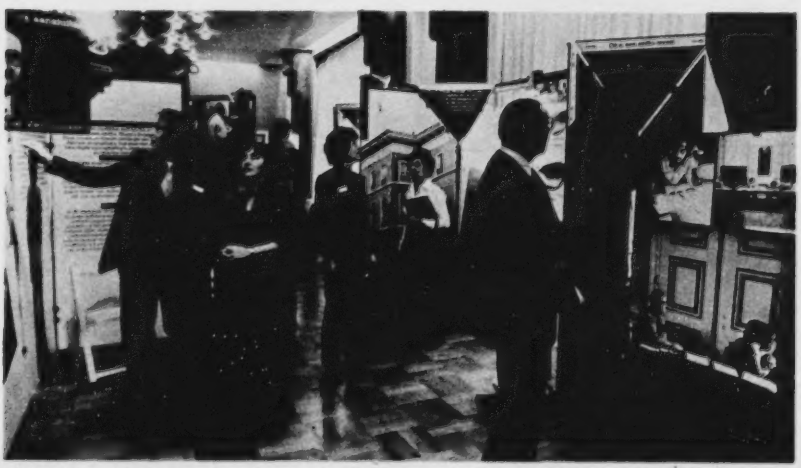
NUFFIC was glad to have the chance the Silver Jubilee provided, to make its work known to a much wider circle of people and organisations. The January 1977 issue of the monthly magazine 'Overzicht' was taken up with lengthy articles by past members of the Board, university officials and top-level civil servants, about their experience of university cooperation through the preceding quarter century. The quarterly bulletin 'Higher Education and Research in the Netherlands' (of which there is also a Spanish edition) provided its foreign readership with a picture of the areas in which NUFFIC is active, in the winter issue (Volume 21).

International Education was the subject of an exhibition held on 25, 26 and 27 April in the baronial halls of Parliament Buildings: the epicentre of the Dutch political world. All the institutes were represented in the presentation which was

His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands, and Minister Pronk looking at an incubating-machine (of Barneveld College) at the IE exhibition.

jointly organised by the Information Section and the IE Division. The former handled all the publicity for it. Producing and sending out press notices, laying on a press conference, being available for answering the queries of journalists and visitors were all part of the work which has to accompany such an occasion of this type. Nearly a thousand people visited the exhibition in the two days it was open to the public, and were confronted with detailed information on this unique form of education for persons from other countries. A multi-screen colour slide show handsomely illustrated the background and the many current facets of International Education.
For those who might wish to read up about it all at home there was the book 'The Dutch Way ...'. The first copy was presented to NUFFIC's Honorary Chairman, Prins Bernhard of the Netherlands, during a special Jubilee Meeting. All embassies of the Netherlands received a copy and the book – which is illustrated – continues to have its informative impact.

The other major Jubilee event was devoted exclusively to university development cooperation. On 17, 18 and 19 November specialists from the Netherlands and from abroad gathered in De Wittebrug – the new home of NUFFIC – to exchange ideas on the role of the university in the process of national development. The Information Section was present to be on hand for journalists from the broadcasting media and the press.
The Conclusions and Recommendations of this Seminar, along with the introductory lectures to each session, have been published in a double issue of 'Higher Education and Research in the Netherlands' (Vol 22 1978 No 1/2). The January 1978 issue of 'Overzicht' had a long, graphically-written and analytical article on all that was discussed at the Seminar. In preparing for the Seminar grateful use was made of the literature which the librarians were able to come up with, and the Library was on the spot during the three days with a bookstall.



NUFFIC and ISS organised an 'Open House' on 24 October 1977. Staffmembers showed the guests round.

In between all the work these events involved the removal to the new premises had to be seen to-which for the Information Section meant somewhat more than merely packing and unpacking the goods and chattels. All people and places with whom or which NUFFIC has contact had to be informed in good time of the change of address. An announcement of the impending move was printed in Dutch and English and widely distributed. One obvious effect of the move was that all the pre-printed stationery was out of date. Replacing it all gave the chance to standardise the house-style that had been in vogue till then. With the collaboration of a graphic artist the old vignette was improved upon and the whole range of notepaper, envelopes and forms was given a new look.

To let everyone see how NUFFIC had settled into the former hotel, an Open House was held together with ISS on 24 October. The Section ensured there would be something to be gained from their visit by the four hundred odd who came. An exhibition was set up in the assembly hall which gave a visual impression of the activities of both organisations. A dash of nostalgia was added by providing a passing glance at the palmy history of the building.

On 22 October a statute was adopted by the NUFFIC Board for the editing of 'Overzicht', since which point the responsibility for its production has lain wholly with NUFFIC – though the university offices of international relations will remain closely involved. As well as having the right to nominate two members of the editorial staff, the CCI (the committee formed of the heads of these university offices) is also represented on the 'Overzicht' supervisory committee. The business of winning new subscribers did not go unattended. A small poster with accompanying letter was posted in the autumn to about 700 addresses.

The Information Section itself now has more say in the production and format of the folders and other literature that NUFFIC publishes. Some of the brochures have been given a completely new coat of colours and others have appeared in print for the first time this year. An example of brochures which have recently come new to the shelves is the one describing the first year in operation of OVOVO. A comprehensive list of NUFFIC publications is to be found in Appendix 7.

Whenever it has been possible, the Section has given assistance to other organisations. For instance it gave a helping hand to the publicity side of RVB's Symposium on 12 December and an exhibition was set up in the Delft University assembly hall for IHE's introductory days for the new students.
As we said: 1977 was quite a year. A mountain of work was shifted with a limited quota of staff. Yet it was precisely the multitude of activities which brought the Section into contact with the outer world – and the press – thereby enabling an intensification and a broadening of all contacts. This may be viewed as an investment from which dividends will undoubtedly accrue in the coming years.

documentation
While the efforts of the Division as a whole are directed outwards, the Library has an important place where the internal procurement of information is concerned. Its reorganisation was basically complete by the end of the year under review. Partly owing to the pressure created by the removal (libraries being somewhat weightily anchored to their spot) the stock of books and periodicals was thoroughly indexed and rationalised.

A new method of documentation had been gone over to in December 1976. The modified version of the Universal Decimal Classification was replaced in 1977 by a system based on the use of thesauri. The OECD's was adopted for the macro-thesaurus; the micro-thesaurus was taken from that of the International Bureau Education. Using these thesauri, NUFFIC can be part of the information network of international organisations. The Library is enjoying a growing number of visitors. It is being consulted more than ever before by those conducting 'desk research'; and a special service has been given the Study Assessment Division – bringing some order into its extensive collection of study guides and prospectuses.

While the Library remains essentially a house-service for NUFFIC, a need is felt for being able to exchange information with other organisations and libraries. For this reason it has been publishing lists of acquisitions in order to inform those who are interested of newly arrived material.

the people

board and executive committee

VIII

The NUFFIC Board of Governors has 23 members of whom, the Chairman apart:
- 14 are from the university circles;
- 6 are from the institutes and courses of International Education;
- 2 represent the NUFFIC staff employed in The Hague and Delft.

Observers from the ministries of Education and Science, Development Cooperation, and Agriculture and Fisheries attend the meeting on behalf of the respective ministers and the General Secretary of the Netherlands Universities Council is also present *ex efficio*. Full details of all the various advisers, the members and their deputies are to be found in Appendix 1a.

Our 1976 Annual Report told of the impending succession of Mr F.J. Kranenburg to the Governors Chair, taking over from mr. C.M.J.A. Moons as from 21 January 1977.
Professor dr. ir. J.P.H. van der Want, who retired as Vice-Chancellor of the Agricultural University Wageningen, was replaced on the Executive Committee as from 21 October 1977 by Professor dr. M.H. Janssen – Vice-chancellor of the State University, Groningen.

The full Board met three times during 1977, the Executive Committee 14 times. Board members were naturally involved in the main Jubilee events: the meeting in the Hall of Knights on 25 April that was devoted to IE, and the Seminar 17-19 November which concerned itself with university development cooperation. Detailed accounts of these events are given in the appropriate (preceding) chapters.

The first meeting of the NUFFIC Board in the lounge of De Wittebrug.

A considerable number of the Board members are involved in the work of the advisory and consultative structure for cooperation in matters of education for developing countries. OVOVO – the top body (the Council) of the whole structure – met 5 times, the IE sub-committee also 5 times and the PUO sub-committee 6 times. The IE Sector Groups and the PUO Advisory Committees also met regularly.

The Chairman and the Director paid a call on the development minister (then drs. J.P. Pronk) on 3 February. A direct outcome of this visit was the arrangement of a meeting on 21 March in which the Board was given occasion to exchange ideas on various subjects with the three ministers – for development cooperation, education and science, and agriculture and fisheries – who are involved in development cooperation work, and some of their staff. The place and functioning of OVOVO was a major topic in the discussion.

On 21 October, empowered under Article 13 of the Statutes, the NUFFIC Board took the decision to appoint a (new) sub-committee for supervising the publication, by NUFFIC, of the monthly magazine 'Overzicht'. This committee has duly been named the Overzicht Committee. More details on this are included in Chapter VII: Information and Documentation.
That same meeting the new statutes for the Institute of Social Studies were approved. All authority which the NUFFIC Board had still held under the ISS statutes to that point was removed. ISS, NUFFIC's immediate offspring 25 years ago, thus entered its 26th year as a wholly independent body.

management

On 1 April the Board appointed dr. G.J.C. van der Horst as Deputy Director of NUFFIC. The decision was taken on the full recommendation of the Executive Committee and management. Execution of a number of specified parts of the Director's work was thereby passed over to the Deputy Director – ultimate responsibility continuing to lie with the Director.

the rest of the staff

1977 saw an unusually large number of changes among the staff. No fewer than four divisions acquired a new person at the top. As Head of Central Services drs. W.F.M. de Vries succeeded mr. F.H. Schalij and drs. L.M. Franssen took over as Head of University Development Projects from dr. A. Kater who entered into service with CESO. The newly-formed Information and Documentation Division welcomed drs. C. Wagenaar as its Head, and drs. C.D. Tuinenburg took up service with NUFFIC as Head of the Policy Affairs Division to replace dr. G.J.C. van der Horst on his appointment as Deputy Director of the Foundation.

employees' council

The fifth Employees' Council met seven times during its period in office. All meetings were public. To help promote a greater involvement of the staff in general, a number of committees were formed which took up matters concerning: democratisation within NUFFIC, personnel affairs, staff activities of a recreational and informative nature, and improved regulations regarding the business of nominating the representatives on both the Employees' Council and the Board of Governors.

In collaboration with the Personnel Section a detailed reference file of rights, regulations and procedures for personnel was prepared, duplicated and presented to all those fully employed by NUFFIC. Aside from this, a start was made – also in consultation with the Section – in evaluating the procedure for application and interview that had been experimentally introduced during 1976.

Attention was also given by the fifth Council to an extensive investigation (one which had been set in motion by the fourth council) into the ways in which staff might have more say in the making of policy for all the various sides of NUFFIC's work. Though it proved impossible to round the whole matter off – a few points having to be left over for the sixth council to deal with – a certain amount of form can be said to have been given to the channelling of rank-and-file opinion. A proposal was submitted the heads of divisions suggesting how subordinates' ideas should receive expression in the regular staff meetings.

It was also thanks to the efforts of the Council that regular meetings were arranged at which those attending could benefit from an insight into the actual work done, or being prepared, by their colleagues.

At the farewell party on leaving the Noordeinde palace NUFFIC staff put on a varied show.

Opportunities for such general betterment were not allowed to eclipse the necessary time for relaxation. Table tennis competitions, excursions, get-togethers after office hours and the production of a stage review, by which to commemorate the removal to De Wittebrug, ensured that personal contacts with one another did not remain confined to 'shop' matters.

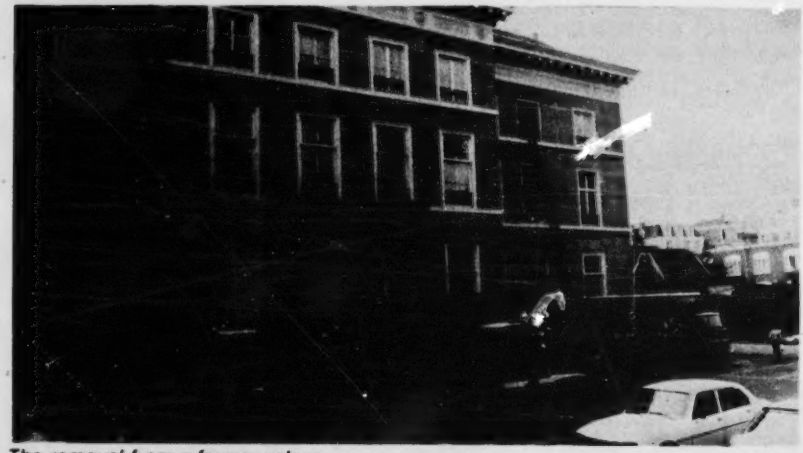
The Employees' Council issued statements on the matter of a staff fund for refugee students and for IE students who are not eligible for Dutch government scholarships, the draft 1978 budget, the appointment of a Deputy Director, the 1976 Balance Sheets, longterm planning in CESO and the personnel Regulations. The Council presented a detailed report to all members of the staff. In the absence of any critical comment forthcoming the fifth Council felt that it could fairly state it has accomplished its work to some sort of general satisfaction.

43

de wittebrug

After years preparing for and anticipating the event, NUFFIC's move – out of the former Noordeinde Palace and into the former high-class hotel 'de Wittebrug' – took place during the middle of August. Its location is right on the (inter-conurbation) boundary between The Hague city and the seaside resort of Scheveningen.

'Open House' was organised on 24 October for the personnel of the many organisations with which NUFFIC and ISS deal, as also for the local residents. The building has been put freely at the disposal of NUFFIC/ISS by the Ministry of Education and Science and its management is in the hands of a joint NUFFIC-ISS committee.



The removal from a former palace .....

to a former hotel.

IHE + IMWOO

IHE, IMWOO and CESO are legal affiliates of the NUFFIC Foundation and those employed by these three bodies are numbered among the general NUFFIC staff. IHE and IMWOO (for the latter see also Chapter V) are reported separately and more fully in this Chapter; CESO is receiving a chapter to itself this year.

IX

international institute for hydraulic and environmental engineering

Apart from the international courses lasting eleven months which the Institute has given for many years now, a special 11-month one was run for the first time this year at the request of the Directorale General for Water Resources in Indonesia, in Hydraulics for Indonesia. The syllabus was decided on in close consultation with the Directorate General and Indonesian practice was drawn upon for the exercises given. Socio-cultural aspects were dealt with as well as technical ones.

The numbers following the various 11-month courses are set out in Appendix 4b. The six week International Seminar on Port Management involved close cooperation with the port authorities of Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The programme was slightly altered this time to give time-table space for simulation games in port management.

At the request of the European (EEC) Commission two students from Chad were accepted for receiving practical instruction in sanitary engineering.

The Institute was again given support from UNESCO, WHO, WMO and the Federal Republic of Germany.

A special Seminar was organised in Bandung on Irrigation and Drainage in tropical coastal areas. About 70 qualified engineers took part.
The various course activities taken together accounted for 260 persons from 55 different countries.

In view of the adjustments being made in Dutch policy for Technical Assistance a few proposals for projects abroad were examined. One of these is for setting up a Caribbean Hydrological Institute for the Caribbean Economic Community. Another involves an extension to the postgraduate course in Hydraulics at the University of Sri Lanka; a third is for starting a hydraulics department at the Brawijaya University at Malang in Indonesia. These proposals are expected to lead to actual implementation.

The Institute's 20th Anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday 7 September by a special session in the general assembly hall of the Delft University of Technology. S.S. Naraine, Minister of Transport and Housing in Guyana, and J.M. Kalbermatten, Head of the Water Provision and Quality division of the World Bank, addressed the session – both of them bringing out the importance of the development of hydraulic expertise where improvement in the living conditions of the poorest groups of people in the developing countries is concerned. Both speakers are alumni of the Institute.

the institute for social science research in developing countries

IMWOO was founded with the aim of it becoming a national coordination, documentation and information centre for all social science research into

21 45

development issues, and in developing countries. The fact that through its five years of existence the activities of the Institute have come nowhere near to fulfilling the purpose initially envisaged for it need surprise noone. This is in no small measure the result of not ever having been able to function with what had been stated to be the minimum staff requirement. Another reason is the wide extent of the field of activity. At the moment there are no less that 350 persons actively researching issues covered by the Institute's terms of reference. And the actual number of investigations either now underway or in preparation, of both types: specifically development-related or not so – while nevertheless concerning people and places in the Third World regions, is certainly no fewer. There are 234 of the former type alone. (These are, of course, now recorded in the ORO Register, and account for about 40% of the Register's total).

The present restricted staffing and the insuffiency of expertise that this implies mean that it is out of the question for IMWOO to take on the coordination of research projects and programmes itself except on an extremely limited scale. IMWOO has come to the conclusion that cooperative arrangements must be made which can manage to cope with this work in a specific section of the field. IMWOO will therefore be spending much of its time in the next few years creating and providing services for (national) links such as these. The first steps in this direction have been taken during the year under review.

This line of policy action was adopted in the meeting of IMWOO's General Council held in the spring on 3 March 1977, and was set out in a memorandum entitled 'The Future Direction of IMWOO'. The main conviction on which the ideas in this memorandum are based is 'that mutual consultation between the scientists involved will enable research programmes and projects to be brought better in line with each other, research priorities to be more clearly discerned and plans for research – both in respect of the substance as well as the administration – to be made firmer and more definitive. Systematic exchange of information, experience, ideas and critique will ensure a greater level of efficacy in the research programmes and their drafting, and should be able to prevent the overall research capacity being dissipated. This in itself will help to stimulate research and the usefulness and relevancy of all that is done will become the greater'. IMWOO's basic aim will continue to be the optimalisation of Dutch research efforts and of the utilisation of the research potential prevailing in the Netherlands.

The General Council held its autumn meeting on 6 October 1977 and dealt mainly with the question of how the interests of social science research done for developing countries can best be represented in the future council for scientific research which is to replace ZWO. The deliberations resulted in a letter being sent to the Preparatory Working Party. This group was set up in September 1975 by the science policy minister. The letter expressed deep concern about the place of such research within a structure that is built on the traditional division of disciplines, and pleaded for a special provision – a separate section, in fact – for this type of research.

The IMWOO Bulletin appeared again this year in four numbers with an average of 36 pages an issue. The contents included summaries of research programmes of various institutes and university departments; reviews from foreign research

registers; notices of recently published research reports, theses and other relevant Dutch publications; announcements of conferences, congresses and other similar gatherings, and informative articles on PUO and RAWOO.

Preparations were set underway for giving the Bulletin – which up till now has been wholly put together internally – a new layout and look and a wider distribution as from the start of the sixth year (1978). It is hoped that this will considerably improve communication between researches and the establishments and organisations which deal with research in developing countries.

The REMPLOD project – which was brought to its completion during the year under review – and the programme for cooperation with India that has been taken in hand this year, are discussed in Chapter V: Research.

documentation

Much of the discussion in the 1976 Report was given over to the documentation side of IMWOO's work and it will suffice this time just to mention that IMWOO was actively involved in the compilation of the ORO Register. The exercise supplied the chance to make good use of the research data stored in IMWOO's own documentation system and to get it all up to date. Owing to the shortage of personnel the continual maintenance of the system is a permanent source of worry. Serious consideration is being given to switching to a more standardised system that entails only periodic (for example, annual – or biannual) registration. If this step is indeed taken it must be seen as a backward one in respect of the fulfilment of IMWOO's task.

personnel

Approval for the taking on of a second assistant, and for making the temporary services of a secretary into a permanent appointment, continued through 1977 to be withheld. What, at the time of setting up the Institute, had been seen as the minimum personnel quota – one director, two assistants and one secretary – remains a fiction, and the Institute is greatly hindered in carrying out the job then entrusted it. The constraint is felt all the more keenly now that IMWOO is becoming known to the degree necessary for its proper functioning, and that call is more often being made on it.

CESO

X the education question

In the immediate postwar period the solution to the general problem of development was chiefly sought in economic growth and development. A society could modernise itself according to one of the three basic models prevalent – West European, American or Soviet Russian. Education was seen as an indispensible part in this process and the existing forms of it were everywhere extended and expanded. Initially the emphasis was mainly on secondary and higher education. Illiteracy would be wholly eliminated in the longer term: by 1980 or thereabouts, it was thought then.

Alongside the school systems elaborate campaigns were set underway for adults. These were mostly literacy programmes: reading, writing and some elementary arithmetic was a pre-condition for further social development. Community development programmes were also set up though with varying degrees of success.

By the beginning of the sixties the optimism surrounding the earlier prognoses began to be seen for what it was. It began to dawn that existing (western) experience and traditional ideas of upbringing and education in the underdeveloped countries were unsatisfactory or outdated. Recognition gradually grew, of the need for deeper understanding of the overall process of learning and individual development, which required that research should be done into the sort of upbringing given at home – outside the school – and into the relationship between school and family.

It was in this period that CESO was founded: the period when, on the one hand, there was increasing interest in the general training a child received at home and at school; and yet on the other hand the expansion of secondary and higher education still stood first and foremost. The Centre began by researching primary education and the whole issue of a child's socialisation. Very little, if anything, of what was done by Dutch funds and agencies was then directed toward forms of primary and non-formal education. Research into these areas found barely any place in Dutch development aid.

By the end of the sixties, CESO had begun to turn its attention to the higher education sector and to International Education, bringing it more in line with the activities of NUFFIC. The growth of the Programme for Projects of University Development Cooperation, the onward march of IE-particularly the attempt to conduct more of the latter sector's activities in the developing countries themselves – all led to a new look being given at questions of methodology where the transfer of knowledge is concerned, and of cooperation, relevancy and the actual role of tertiary education.
For some time now the integral approach in respect of development has caused attention to be turned, nationally and internationally, to providing education for the poorest groups of people – resulting, in 1976/1977, in renewed queries regarding the relationship between ideas of development, and education. Upbringing and education are part of a lifelong integral process which, in their essence, must be to the benefit of the 'grassroots' of a given community.

All this lies behind what by 1977 formed the framework to CESO's activities.

the groundwork

Preliminary studies geared to these general turns of thought have continued to be pursued dr. Tuqan has followed up his study of the relationship between development theories and education and the manuscript for a new publication has already been prepared. His earlier publication, 'Education, Society and Development in Underdeveloped Countries' has completely sold out. Mr Hollander has been going into alternative forms of education. These various studies form a preparation for other CESO work but have also proved their usefulness for persons outside the Centre.

aims

CESO aims to contribute to the study of issues of development and education in the Third World and to enlarge on, and make more widely known, the body of knowledge in this field. The intention is that it shall become a specialised centre geared to the practical aspects of education as part of Third World development and the official assistance for this. The Centre provides information and advice and makes evaluations. It offers instruction and guidance in matters of education and furnishes the facilities for initiatives in this field. Provision of these services rests on systematic documentation, study and research whether or not undertaken in conjunction with others. The Centre is increasingly focussing on fundamental questions and seeks as far as possible to fit in with the work of similarly-oriented establishments at home and abroad.

education and research

Be as they may, grand ideas are kept within attainable bounds by the facilities and staff made available. The Centre runs on a quota of 11 staff places to which 1¼ have been added on a project basis. The limitations on staff are one reason why CESO attempts to do as much of its work as possible in collaboration with others. Firm and regular contacts are maintained with university departments and these are most directly manifest in the series of lectures on education issues in developing countries which are open to attendance by students of all the universities. In the 1976/1977 academic year the course was followed by 43 students from 6 universities. For the 1977/1978 academic year there are 46 students from 7 different universities.

The lectures are given by staff members of CESO, universities and private organisations. They count as an official part of the curriculum for the 'doctoraal' course. Each series consists of a number of straight lectures given during the first term and then tutorials on specific themes for the rest of the academic year. In one or two cases the course has led to the the tutorship being extended: drs. Vera Gianotten, for instance, who was studying linguistics at Nijmegen and had followed the course, was given further supervision and her 'doctoraal' thesis was published in 1975 as a CESO treatise. At the beginning of 1977 she commenced field research in Peru, partly supported by CESO, into the discrepancy between language usage at home and at school among Quecha-speaking children.

library and documentation

The library and documentation section forms an important reference centre both nationally and internationally. The section specialises in education in the Third World. General material on the Third World can be found on the same premises as CESO's in the ISS Library, and for pure university matters there is also the NUFFIC Library.
Current subscriptions for periodicals number about 120. The stock of books was in the region of 3,500 titles at the end of 1977. The number of loans made was about half the total book stock. There were something like 120 outside visitors to the Library and people can get information, or request documents, over the phone. Five acquisition lists were published. At the end of the year there was a backlog of about 300 acquisitions awaiting documentation. This was partly owing to intervening staff changes.

A mechanised hand system for keyword indexation was procured at the beginning of 1977. IBE Education Thesaurus descriptors are used. The Centre possesses a microfiche reader for its small collection of microfiches.

Contacts have been kept up with the International Bureau of Education and the International Educational Reporting Service (IERS) in Geneva. CESO is linked to the IBE/ILO network and is able to exchange information this way. Contacts also continue to be maintained with UNESCO and the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), ILO and FAO and in fact a list drawn up by the documentation unit, of establishments and organisations abroad with which CESO has contact, has 53 entries. Ms Leeuwenburg is in charge of keeping up the network of relations.
Mr Kallenberg visited the London University Institute of Education, the Sussex University Institute of Development Studies, and the German foundation for developing countries in Bonn.

One contact that has newly been laid is that with the organisation called Environment and Development in Africa. Visits by ENDA representatives to CESO and a visit made by Mr Kater to ENDA in Dakar, explored possibilities for both exchange of information and cooperation.

CESO staff attended two seminars held in Paris: that of UNESCO, 'On Future Programmes of Information and Communications in Educational Policy and Planning' and IIEP's 'Employment, the Nature of Work and Educational Planning'. A number of conferences and seminars in the Netherlands were also taken part in by staff members.

non-formal education

Discussions with the development minister on the matter of non-formal education led to a plan for a project that would help promote education for adults in the rural areas of Honduras. The project would be set up as a form of cooperation between CESO in conjunction with the Utrecht Institute for Cultural Anthropology (ICAU) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation, and on the Honduran side the Ministry of Education and the Institute for Land Reform there. In April J. Ooyens (ICAU) and A. Thybergin (CESO) paid a visit to Honduras to explore the matter. This resulted in a project proposal which was put before the Honduras government. The idea is that the project be got underway at the beginning of 1978. The purpose of it is to train Honduran personnel in the

methods of 'functional' education for adults and to provide the technical assistance for this. It is hoped that with the experience gained from these programmes, those carrying them out will be able to devise more functional programmes for educating adults in other countries.

In the field of adult education, contacts were kept up with the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) and in Holland itself the relation with the International Secretariat for 'Volkshogescholen' (a form of adult education) was maintained.
Preparations began in September for a symposium that would be held in the first part of June 1978. The National Advisory Council for Development Cooperation had published a report (1976, No 54) dealing with issues of primary school education and the contents of the development minister's Memorandum: Bilateral Development Cooperation. The latter had made mention of 'a primary education (for children and adults) which is non-intellectual in nature and not restricted to learning how to read, write and count but also comprises practical knowledge and skills to make people more adequately equipped to tackle life in society'. This provided the background against which the symposium is to be held, and the idea is that the group invited to gather will look into the general question of priorities and guidelines for putting Dutch effort into effect in the matter of furnishing education for people at the base of society's pyramid in the developing countries – being something other, broader, than mere primary education. The title to be given the symposium is, in Dutch: 'Onderwijs aan de basis' for which the translation Basic Education, though an unsatisfactory one, will be the provisional one used. The symposium will also touch on appropriate ways to tackle mass education, the way in which the (current) needs can be discerned, and recommendations for Dutch policy in this area.

advice

In many different ways CESO gave advice to NUFFIC, university departments, IE institutes, government and private individuals. Sometimes this was done by providing government with personnel to undertake special missions as, for instance, J. Hollander's journey to Rwanda. More frequently advice on projects was furnished by various different members of the staff. Advice given to private organisations most often entailed persons being sent out to undertake work in developing countries. Mr Dubbeldam took part in the PUO advisory committees and in the committee for education projects of the Joint Financing Programme. Professor Kraak was chairman of the advisory committee which helps to brief development specialists for their work abroad as well as being a member of the Dutch UNESCO Committee.

evaluation

The quantitative growth in the contribution made by the Netherlands to development has meant increasing concern for improving its quality, and the number of requests for evaluation of courses and projects of tertiary education was greater in 1977 than in previous years.

Work continued in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the evaluation of the RVB/-INTAN project there. Evaluation of the PUO Programme was made in a number of reports and Van der Molen went out to appraise projects in Cameroon, Zambia and Indonesia. His reports will be ready some time early in 1978.

CESO received an increasing number of requests to cooperate in evaluating IE courses in the Netherlands. Their character and the span of their studies diverge greatly one from the other. For the planning of evaluation assessments in the future an important step was taken in 1977 when a start was made with an investigation that is being carried out in collaboration with the FAO External Training Coordination Unit (Extraco). This investigation has been commissioned by the development minister and full cooperation is being given by the IE institutes. The whole project will involve (I) testing present evaluation methodes and techniques and, if possible, working out new ways of setting up what can become an inbuilt system of assessment; and (II) making recommendations that can assist in the formulation of policy in this area, regarding methods of evaluating training courses that are geared to development. Cost analyses (ie. assessing costs of the assessment in relation to the benefit accruing) will need to be given full consideration.

The whole aim of this project will be to devise a system which meets the specific needs for the training courses organised by the Netherlands and/or FAO. The findings of the exercise will go towards determining the degree to which CESO can continue to play a real part in the whole evaluation side of the sector.

A number of study days to help towards this evaluation research were arranged – in The Hague and in Rome. Mr Kater who has responsibility for the Dutch side went to four African countries where there are relatively large numbers of alumni of the Dutch IE courses. The assessments made in these countries were written up in reports which have been circulated in restricted numbers.

publications

No new publications were brought out in 1977 other than the various reports and articles which have already received mention. Problems to do with procuring manuscripts resulted in the postponement of the publication of new numbers in the 'Verhandelingen' series. Reprints were made of a few back numbers. Given the obvious demand for the series there are assured plans for its continuation.

supervisory committee

The Committee that had been set up again in 1976 had its first meeting in 1977. One of the first major items on the agenda was the draft plan for 1978-1981 which was placed before it by the CESO management at the end of November. The plan was still under review at the end of the year.

new activities

CESO was once more approached during 1977 to cooperate in research and training with respect to issues of training education and the use of audio-visual aids. The staff were unable to turn any immediate attention to such matters but it is included in the plan mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Drs. A. Thybergin enterd service with CESO at the beginning of January, dr. A. Kater on 1 March and Ms L. Haket in April. On 1 June Ms P.A. van Kampen left the CESO Library, being succeeded by Ms M. Rutges. CESO lost the services of dr. A.G. Kallenberg in July. It was only at the beginning of December that drs. C. Epskamp was appointed in his place. At the end of December drs. J. Hollander's contract with the Centre came to an end.

appendices

1a	NUFFIC board of governors and executive committee	52
1b	CESO supervisory board	55
1c	IMWOO board of trustees	55
1d	Composition of the REMPLOD Steering Group	55
1e	Institutes and Organisations represented in NESTIMO	56
1f	NUFFIC staff	57
2	Advisory and consultative structure for cooperation in matters of education for developing countries	58
3	University development projects currently underway on 31 december 1977	59
4a	IE projects approved during 1977	62
4b	Courses in which NUFFIC is involved	64
4c	Institutes and courses for international education	70
4d	Persons following international courses who began their studies in 1977	71
4e	Percentages of those following international courses who came from the Least Developed Countries	79
4f	Sponsors and sources of grants for students of courses in which NUFFIC is involved	80
5a	Persons attending the language courses at the NUFFIC language laboratory	81
5b	Background of persons attending the NUFFIC language laboratory	83
6	Number of foreign diploma evaluations made, listed according to territory of origin, and the requesting authority	84
7	List of publications	85
8	NUFFIC budget for 1977 and 1978	88
List of abbreviations		89

NUFFIC board of governors and executive committee (17 March 1978)

Honorary Chairman: HRH the Prince of the Netherlands
Honorary Member : mr. C. M. J. A. Moons
Chairman : mr. F. J. Kranenburg

Members:	First Deputy Members:	Second Deputy Members:	Representing:
Professor dr. D. J. Kuenen	Professor dr. C. F. A. Bruijning	Professor dr. E. Zürcher	State University, Leiden
Professor dr. M. J. Janssen	mr. dr. A. Postma	mr. P. Buur	State University, Groningen
Professor dr. E. W. Hommes	Professor dr. A. Verhoef		State University, Utrecht
Professor dr. G. den Boef	mr. D. Roemers	M. S. J. Overzier	University of Amsterdam
drs. H. J. Brinkman	Professor dr. D. M. Schenkeveld		Free University, Amsterdam
Professor dr. J. F. Crul	dr. J. F. M. C. Aarts		Catholic University, Nijmegen
dr. ir. H. van Krugten	Professor dr. ir. J. C. van Dam		Delft University of Technology
dr. R. J. M. Croughs	Professor dr. B. Leijnse	drs. J. P. C. Wichers	Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Professor dr. H. C. van der Plas	Professor ir. A. Moens	mr. R. W. Kijlstra	Agricultural University, Wageningen
Professor J. E. A. M. van Dijck	Professor dr. P. van Veen		Tilburg University
mr. J. R. van Eerde	Professor dr. P. van der Leeden	Professor dr. ir. J. G. Niesten	Eindhoven University of Technology
dr. W. S. Hulscher	Professor dr. D. Fell	J. de Bruijn	Twente University of Technology
drs. A. E. J. M. van den Bogaard	drs. H. L. Leunissen		State University, Limburg
dr. ir. J. J. van der Spek	Professor ir. A. J. van der Weele	Professor dr. H. G. Jerie	International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences, Enschede
mr. B. H. ter Kuile	Professor dr. L. J. Emmerij		Institute of Social Studies, The Haque
K. L. de Vries	ir. T. Verheul	Professor mr. H. G. Schermers	International Courses in social sciences - excluding ISS, Delft, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague
Professor ir. L. van Bendegom	ir. N. F. I. Schwarz	Professor ir. L. P. Knoppert	International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, Delft
Professor dr. ir. A. van Diest	ir. F. Coolman		International Courses in agrarian sciences, Wageningen, Deventer, Barneveld
Professor dr. O. J. M. Kranendonk	Professor ir. B. Krol		International Courses in medicine and related sciences, Amsterdam, Wageningen
ir. E. R. Dahmen	P. J. H. Post	ir. W. Grijm	NUFFIC staff, Delft
Ms drs. C. W. Klugkist	drs. G. van der Molen	Chairman, Employees' Council, *ex officio*	NUFFIC staff, The Hague
drs. C. W. Ligtvoet *	mr. M. J. H. Westerhoff		Ministry of Education and Science
mr. J. M. Jonkman *	drs. F. Koopman		Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Development Cooperation
ir. P. van der Schans *	ir. G. P. Tiggelman		Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Observer:
drs. J. Havik (Netherlands Universities Council)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

mr. F. J. Kranenburg	Chairman
mr. B. H. ter Kuile	Vice-Chairman
dr. ir. H. van Krugten	Vice-Chairman and Treasurer
Professor dr. C. F. A. Bruijning	
Professor dr. M. J. Janssen	

Secretary of the Board of Governors and Executive Committee:
drs. A. J. van Duist Director

Adviser:
Professor ir. L. J. Mostertman

* Members having a consultative vote

changes in the membership of the board of governors and executive committee

1977	
21 October	Professor dr. H. C. van der Plas, member representing the Agricultural University, Wageningen (successor to Professor dr. ir. J. P. H. van der Want)
5 December	mr. dr. A. Postma, deputy member representing the State University, Groningen (successor to drs. M. G. van der Geld)
1978	
20 January	ir. E. R. Dahmen, member representing the NUFFIC staff, Delft (successor to drs. A. A. J. Jacobs)
26 January	Professor J. E. A. M. van Dijck, member representing Tilburg University (successor to Professor mr. H. J. M. Jeukens)
27 January	Professor dr. ir. A. van Diest, member representing the International training courses in agrarian sciences, Wageningen, Deventer, Barneveld (successor to ir. C. Dorsman)
27 January	Ms drs. C. W. Klugkist, member representing the NUFFIC staff, The Hague (successor to drs. P. G. M. de Kleijn)
27 January	drs. G. van der Molen, deputy member representing the NUFFIC staff, The Hague (successor to Ms drs. C. W. Klugkist)
15 February	drs. H. J. Brinkman, member representing the Free University, Amsterdam (successor to Professor mr. J. de Ruiter)
15 February	Professor dr. D. M. Schenkeveld, deputy member representing the Free University, Amsterdam (successor to drs. H. J. Brinkman)
17 February	Professor dr. D. J. Keunen, member representing the State University, Leiden (successor to mr. W. G. Koppelaars)
2 March	dr. W. S. Hulscher, member representing the Twente University of Technology (successor to Professor ir. R. van Hasselt)
2 March	J. de Bruijn, second deputy member representing the Twente University of Technology
15 March	drs. A. E. J. M. van den Bogaard, member representing the State University, Limburg (successor to Professor dr. H. A. W. M. Tiddens)
15 March	drs. H. L. Leunissen, deputy member representing the State University, Limburg (successor to mr. Th. G. M. Vermeegen)
17 March	Professor ir. A. Moens, deputy member representing the Agricultural University, Wageningen (successor to Professor dr. J. G. A. J. Hautvast)
17 March	mr. R. W. Kijlstra, second deputy member representing the Agricultural University Wageningen (successor to Professor ir. A. Moens)

CESO supervisory board (May 1978) **appendix 1b**

Professor P. J. D. Drenth (Chairman)
drs. H. Bootsma
drs. S. I. Cohen
dr. Th. G. J. Kerstiëns
drs. C. F. van der Klauw
dr. H. Thomas
dr. ir. J. J. van der Spek (NUFFIC)
drs. A. J. van Dulst (NUFFIC)
mr. W. F. M. Albers (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation)
mr. M. H. J. Westerhoff (Ministry of Education and Science)
Professor drs. J. H. Kraak, Director of CESO (Secretary)

IMWOO board of trustees (May 1978) **appendix 1c**

dr. E. Meerum Terwogt (Chairman)
drs. B. H. Evers (Tilburg University)
drs. G. W. Grootenhuis (Centre for African Studies, Leiden)
dr. G. J. C. van der Horst (NUFFIC)
dr. A. F. Marks (State University, Leiden)
dr. J. H. B. den Ouden (Agricultural University, Wageningen)
Professor dr. J. W. Schoorl (Free University, Amsterdam)
Professor dr. A. A. Trouwborst (Catholic University, Nijmegen)
drs. J. W. van Nieuwenhuijsen, Director of IMWOO (Secretary)

Composition of the REMPLOD Steering Group, 31 December 1977 **appendix 1d**

Members:
Professor dr. J. W. Schoorl, Chairman
Professor dr. E. W. Hommes, Vice-Chairman
Professor dr. J. C. Breman
dr. G. A. de Bruyne
Professor dr. W F. Heinemeijer
dr. D. G. Jongmans
dr. H. J. Tieleman
drs. J. W. van Nieuwenhuijsen (IMWOO)
dr. G. J. C. van der Horst (NUFFIC)

Staff:
drs. P. J. C. van Dijk, coordinator
drs. R. W. Koelstra
drs. P. de Mas
drs. R. Penninx
drs. H. C. van Renselaar
drs. L. van Velzen

Observers:
drs. A. Pijpers (on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
drs. C. Smolders (on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs)
drs. D. U. Stroband (of the Netherlands Centre for Foreigners (NCB), Utrecht)

appendix 1e **Institutes and organisations represented in NESTIMO**

Medical Section of the Netherlands Universities Council
Medical Faculty of the Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Joint Financing Consultative Group, The Hague
Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
Royal Netherlands Medical Association, Utrecht
Medical Sub-faculty of the Catholic University, Nijmegen
Agricultural University, Wageningen
Ministry of Public Health and the Environment
Netherlands Universities Foundation For International Cooperation
National Council of Non-Governmental Organisations Recruiting Physicians for the Tropics, The Hague
Medical Faculty of the State University, Groningen
Medical Faculty of the State University, Leiden
Medical Faculty of the State University, Limburg
Medical Faculty of the State University, Utrecht
TNO/Health Organisation
Medical Sub-faculty of the University of Amsterdam
Institute for Tropical Medicine, Rotterdam, Leiden
Medical Faculty of the Free University of Amsterdam

NUFFIC staff 1 June 1978

appendix 1f

Director:
drs. A. J. van Dulst
Deputy Director:
dr. G. J. C. van der Horst
Adviser:
Professor ir. L. J. Mostertman

Policy Affairs
drs. C. D. Tuinenburg (Head)
drs. P. G. M. de Kleijn
drs. G. W. von Liebenstein
drs. G. J. Blaisse

International Education
mr. E. Jongens (Head)
drs. R. Doop (Deputy Head)
Ms drs. C. W. Klugkist
drs. C. H. M. van der Post
J. Wiederhold
ing. E. Booneman
Ms M. S. Versélewel de Witt Hamer
Ms E. B. M. Scholtes
1) Ms M. Schreiner

University Development Projects
drs. L. M. Franssen (Head)
Ms drs. W. E. Broersma
drs. A. C. T. van Kalken
ir. C. B. van den Bosch
Ms J. W. Ravenhorst
A. Spijkers

Study Assessment
mr. W. B. Meyboom (Head)
dr. R. C. Groeneveld
J. E. Hagen
Ms drs. O. K. Marschal
Ms drs. H. Groeneveld
drs. W. P. Vlugt
G. W. J. M. Rooijakkers

Information and Documentation
drs. C. Wagenaar (Head)
INFORMATION
J. J. van der Horst
P. M. Schott
1) Ms J. C. B. Hagens
DOCUMENTATION
Ms P. J. van Kampen
Ms M. M. A. van Damme
Ms G. Nijsten
Ms T. Surie
M. G. Willemsen

Central Services
drs. W. F. M. de Vries (Head)

SECRETARIAT
mr. J. A. Willinge
Ms L. M. Wijdenbosch
Ms M. C. Ravenhorst

PERSONNEL AFFAIRS
Ms drs. J. B. C. B. Somer
2) mr. F. H. Neisingh

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION
J. P. van Hulst
Ms A. M. Kok
M. J. Mohamed

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Ms H. E. T. Dagelet
J. E. ten Have
Ms P. E. Füglistahler
S. C. St Jago
1) Ms M. Kroon
Ms A. van Puffelen
Ms E. Kerkmans
Ms A. M. A. Botha
Ms M. V. Mengko
Ms S. L. J. de Bruin
1) A. M. de Mos

TECHNICAL SERVICES
F. Germeraad
J. K. van Mourik
J. B. P. Walison
1) H. J. Overduin

LANGUAGE LABORATORY
Ms drs. F. E. Goossens
1) Ms J. van Nieuwenhuijzen
2) Ms drs. P. A. M. van der Meer
2) Rosalind Melis

RAWOO Secretariaat
dr. R. G. H. Bos
Ms C. Cnoops
3) ir. P. A. C. van Norden
2) Ms M. C. Boeije (Nestimo)

CESO
Professor drs. J. H. Kraak (Director)
dr. L. F. B. Dubbeldam
dr. A. Kater
dr. M. I. Tuqan
drs. C. Epskamp
N. van der Stoep
drs. G. van der Molen
Ms drs. M. C. Leeuwenburg
Ms H. M. Luiten
Ms H. C. P. Haket
drs. A. R. K. C. Thybergin
1) Ms C. van Aerde

IMWOO
drs. J. W. van Nieuwenhuijsen
(Director)
drs. P. A. van Stuijvenberg
1) Ms L. P. Leidelmeijer
Ms drs. F. van der Linde

On Extraordinary (longterm) Leave of Absence
drs. J. F. van Olden
drs. H. J. Mastebroek

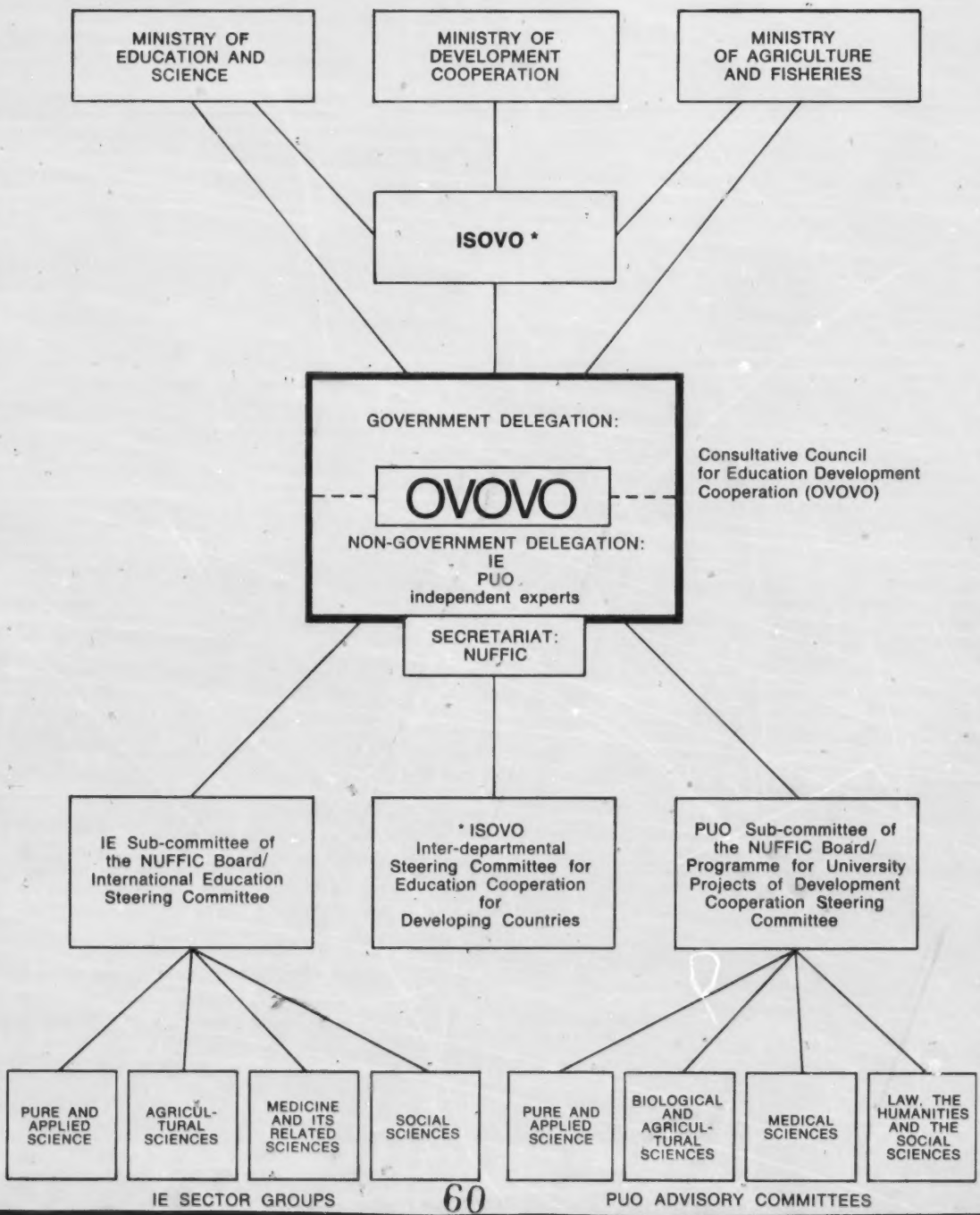
International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (Delft)
Professor ir. L. J. Mostertman
(Director)

ACADEMIC STAFF
Professor dr. ir. J. W. M. la Rivière
Professor dr. ir. B. Verhoeven
Dr M. B. Abbott
ir. S. Diklic
ir. E. R. P. M. Y. Dahmen
ir. W. Grijm
ir. C. J. Vaillant
ir. H. W. G. Meesters
drs. A. A. J. Jacobs
Dr ir. M. M. A. Shahin
ir. H. Salz
dr. J. Klein
ir. C. B. Kruk
ir. A. Verwey
ir. P. J. M. de Laat
ir. W. Spaans
ir. P. J. H. Post

ADMINISTRATIVE
AND TECHNICAL STAFF
1) Ms L. Joordens
Jkvr mr. P. E. Röell
P. J. J. van Daalen
1) Ms F. A. Bandell
1) Ms E. de Bruin
B. Oosterman
Ms A. H. Bregman
1) Ms A. L. van Schagen
1) Ms E. Loo
1) Ms J. Beekman
E. J. Coers
G. H. Geurtsen
Ms J. van Hooidonk
P. K. Hartles
T. Lupker
C. C. J. Bik
1) Ms M. Nyst
1) Ms M. Fermé
1) Ms M. I. L. Dessauvagie
R. Huizenga
1) M. van Dien
1) Ms A. León
1) Ms C. S. Echevarria

1) Temporarily in service through an Employment Agency.
2) Employed on a retaining-fee basis.
3) Staff placed with NUFFIC through a government temporary employment scheme.

the advisory and consultative structure for cooperation in matters of education for developing countries


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
ISOVO *
GOVERNMENT DELEGATION:
OVOVO
NON-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION:
IE
PUO
independent experts
Consultative Council for Education Development Cooperation (OVOVO)
SECRETARIAT: NUFFIC
IE Sub-committee of the NUFFIC Board/ International Education Steering Committee
* ISOVO Inter-departmental Steering Committee for Education Cooperation for Developing Countries
PUO Sub-committee of the NUFFIC Board/ Programme for University Projects of Development Cooperation Steering Committee
PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
MEDICINE AND ITS RELATED SCIENCES
SOCIAL SCIENCES
IE SECTOR GROUPS
PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
BIOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
MEDICAL SCIENCES
LAW, THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
PUO ADVISORY COMMITTEES

university development projects currently underway on 31 december 1977

(with mention of the cooperating establishments)

An asterisk denotes that the project has been incorporated in a longterm cooperative agreement effective 1 January 1978.

AFRICA

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
1. A survey of natural resources;
   ITC/University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

Cameroon
1. Reinforcement of the Agricultural Faculty, University of Cameroon;
   Wageningen Agricultural University/Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, Nkolbisson
2. Development and support of the Agrarian Sociology and Extension section of the Rural Education Department;
   Wageningen Agricultural University/Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, Nkolbisson

Ghana
1. The setting up of a "Centre for Development Studies" at the University of Cape Coast;
   Institute of Social Studies/Cape Coast University, Ghana

Kenya
1. Opthalmology;
   Rotterdam University/University of Nairobi

Nigeria
1. Addition of a Department of Industrial Chemistry to the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria;
   Twente Technical University (Enschede)/Ahmadu Bello University

Tanzania
1. Assistance in training local specialists and lecturers for the Medical Faculty;
   Nijmegen University/University of Dar-es-Salaam
2. Intelligence and Development tests for East-Africa;
   Amsterdam Free University/Makerera University of Nairobi (Kenya) and University of Dar-es-Salaam

Tunisia
1. Adaptation of Dutch cattle to the tropics;
   Utrecht University and Wageningen Agricultural University/Office des Terres Domaniales

Zambia
* 1. Collaboration in the field of mechanical and electrical engineering;
   the Technical Universities of Eindhoven and Twente (Enschede)/Department of Civil Engineering of Zambia University
2. Collaboration in the field of mining;
   Delft Technical University/Zambia University
* 3. Collaboration in the field of applied physics;
   Twente Technical University/University of Zambia

ASIA

Indonesia

* 1. Experimental physics;
Amsterdam Free University/Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

* 2. Earth sciences;
ITC and Amsterdam Free University/Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

3. Research and advice on harmful insects in edible crops grown on dry soils in the Jogja area;
Amsterdam University/Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta (terminated 31 December 1977)

4. Research into the extension of electricity supplies in rural areas;
Eindhoven Technical University/Institut Teknologi, Bandung

5. A study of the possibilities for Production Engineering in Indonesia;
Twente Technical University/Institut Teknologi, Bandung

6. Upgrading Social science;
Leiden University/Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta

7. Indonesian development studies;
ISS/Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta

8. Research into forest ecology in Indonesia;
Wageningen Agricultural University/Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung

9. Environmental Toxicology;
Wageningen Agricultural University/Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung

*10. Development of education in agronomy and crop protection at the Universitas Brawijaya;
Wageningen Agricultural University/Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

11. Interuniversity cooperation in Chemistry;
Groningen University/Institut Teknologi, Bandung

*12. An investigation of the propagation conditions of line of sight and long distance line of sight communication in Indonesia;
Eindhoven Technical University/Institut Teknologi, Surabaya

13. Investigation, identification and eco-physiological classification of important weeds;
Utrecht, Amsterdam and Tilburg Universities/BIOTROP

14. Development of small agricultural tools as part of work being done in appropriate technology for Indonesia;
Eindhoven Technical and Wageningen Agricultural Universities/Institut Teknologi, Bandung and Institut Pertanian Bogor

15. Post-graduate education and research in Sociology;
Erasmus University/Institut Pertanian Bogor

16. Prevention of Xerophthalmia;
Amsterdam University/Universitas Sumatera Utara

The Philippines

1. Hydrological training and research;
Delft Technical University/University of San Carlos, Cebu

Vietnam

1. Collaboration in the medical field;
Interuniversity cooperation with the Vietnamese Ministry for Health Care

2. Cryogene laboratory;
Amsterdam and Leiden Universities/University of Hanoi

3. Micro-electronics;
Twente Technical University/Hanoi Polytechnic

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

1. Technical assistance in the fields of chemical and electrical engineering;
   Delft Technical University/Universidad del Valle, Cali
2. Regional development planning;
   ISS/Universidad de Los Andes
3. Medical entomology;
   Amsterdam University/University of Cartagena

Peru

1. Investigation into the efficiency of individual firms within the Peruvian metal industry;
   Tilburg University and Eindhoven Technical University/Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima

Surinam

1. Research into the resistance of rice to the fungus Piricularia oryzae in South America;
   Wageningen Agricultural University/Surinamese Institutes

OCEANIA

Fiji Islands

1. Instruction and research in Demography;
   Groningen University/University of the South Pacific, Suva

As well as the old style projects listed above a number of longterm cooperative agreements have now been made under which projects will be carried out in the future. These are:

(a) University of Zambia/Eindhoven University of Technology/Twente University of Technology
(b) University of Dar-es-Salaam/Catholic University, Nijmegen
(c) University of Sri Lanka/ITC
(d) University of Botswana and Swaziland and National University of Lesotho/University of Amsterdam

Proposals were also drawn up for longterm cooperative agreements with Vietnamese and Indonesian establishments.

appendix 4a

IE projects approved during 1977

TITLE / COUNTRY	INSTITUTE IN THE NETHERLANDS	INSTITUTE IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRY
1. "Training Programme in Management and Consultancy services to small and medium scale enterprises" PERU	Research Institute for Management Science (RVB), Delft	Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento de Industria y Turismo (SENATI), Lima
2. "Seminar on the Role of Women" THE NETHERLANDS	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	—
3. "Regional Planning for Development" CHILE	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), Santiago (under ECLA jurisdiction)
4. "Short Courses on potential influences of remote sensing surveying on decision making" INDIA, COLOMBIA, NIGERIA	International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC), Enschede	India Photo-interpretation Institute, Dehra Dun. Centro Inter-Americano de Fotointerpretación, Colombia African Regional Centre for Photogrammetry, Ile Ife
5. IAC-Seed: "Proposal for an International Training Programme on Seed Industry Development (seed technology) for vegetable crops" Country still to be decided; proposed: SRI LANKA	International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen	still being sought
6. "Thematic Project in Food Science and Nutrition" THE NETHERLANDS	Board of Trustees for the International Course in Food Science and Nutrition (ICFSN), The Hague	—
7. "Regional Training Programme on Food and Nutrition Planning" THE PHILIPPINES	NUFFIC / ICFSN	University of the Philippines at Los Baños, The Philippines
8. IAC-Rural Extension: "Training for media development support communication and agricultural information" GHANA (Upper Region)	International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen Radio Netherlands Training Centre Dutch Government Press	Navrongo Training Institute, Upper Region, Ghana
9. "Training Project for Managers of Housing Development Programmes in Indonesia" INDONESIA	Bouwcentrum International Education, Rotterdam	UN Regional Housing Centre (Bandung) and Institute of Technology, Bandung
10. "Training Project for Managers of Housing Development Programmes in Ghana" GHANA	Bouwcentrum International Education, Rotterdam	Building and Road Research Institute, Kumasi

LENGHT	BUDGET	TO TERMINATE IN	DATE OF MINISTERIAL APPROVAL
3 years	Total: ..... ƒ 1,600,000 of which — Country allocation ƒ 1,300,000 Contribution from IE funds ..... ƒ 300,000	December 1979	20 January 1977
4 months	Total: ..... ƒ 544,700 of which — Fellowship funds ƒ 162,700 IE funds ..... ƒ 218,500 Contribution from Ministry of Education & Science ƒ 163,500	1977	26 January 1977
5 years	Total: ..... ƒ 1,526,500 of which — IE funds ..... ƒ 1,238,000 Ministry of Education & Science ƒ 288,500	1983	5 May 1977
3 years	ƒ 603,250	1978	6 May 1977
6 years	ƒ 5,135,000	1984	8 August 1977
4 years	Total: ..... ƒ 2,424,000 of which — IE funds ..... ƒ 1,014,000 Fellowship funds ƒ 292,000 Ministry of Education & Science ƒ 1,118,000	1981	22 August 1977
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	ƒ 3,264,000	1982	23 November 1977
5 years	ƒ 3,904,000	1982	28 November 1977
4 years	ƒ 2,984,000	1982	28 November 1977
5 years	ƒ 2,960,000	1983	28 November 1977

courses in which NUFFIC is involved

International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE)
The twentieth academic year commenced at the end of October 1976 for 165 persons taking part in the various courses as follows:

20th international course in Hydraulic Engineering	46 participants
17th international course-series in Sanitary Engineering	55 participants
11th international course for hydrologists	22 participants
6th international course in Environmental Sciences	8 participants
1st specialist programme in Hydraulics, undertaken for the Indonesian Directorate-General for supplementary water resources	32 participants
2nd preparatory programme undertaken for the European Commission	2 participants
International Seminar on Port Management	
21st international course in Hydraulic Engineering	55 participants
18th international course-series in Sanitary Engineering	62 participants
12th international course for hydrologists	21 participants
7th international course in Environmental Sciences	18 participants
2nd specialist programme in Hydraulics (see above)	32 participants

Delft University of Technology and NUFFIC are the joint organisers of these courses which are also supported by UNESCO, WHO and WMO.

Board of Trustees:
Professor ir. L. van Bendegom, Chairman.
Professor dr. C. F. A. Bruijning (NUFFIC), mr. E. Jongens (NUFFIC), Professor ir. P. L. Knoppert and ir. N. F. I. Schwarz (Delft University).
Director: Professor ir. L. J. Mostertman.
Address: Oude Delft 95, Delft.

Research Institute for Management Science (RVB)
A In 1977 the following courses were given in Delft:
a) The eleventh Advanced Training Course in Industrial Management (ATIM) from 12 January to 9 June with 29 participants in three different specialisations: General Management (12), Marketing Management (6) and Production Management (11).
b) The twelfth Advanced Training Course in Industrial Management (ATIM) from 20 July to 15 December with 33 participants, 20 of whom specialised in Financial Management and the others in a specialisation being offered for the first time - Industrial Extension Officers Training.
c) The sixteenth Regional Industrial Development Course for Executives (RIDE) from 18 January to 9 June with 11 participants.
d) The seventeenth Regional Industrial Development Course for Executives (RIDE) from 26 July to 15 December with 12 participants.

B Projects in Developing Countries:
1. The second Agro-based Industrial Development Course (ABIDC) was held in Malaysia from 21 February tot 21 May for 19 participants from the ESCAP region (Bangladesh 5, Pakistan 4, Burma 5, Malaysia 4 and Papua New Guinea 1).
The course is part of a project of bilateral technical assistance being carried out by RVB under the framework of the Dutch IE system in collaboration with the (Malaysian) National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) Kuala Lumpur.
The course was evaluated by CESO.
From 27 September 1977 to 13 January 1978 three Malaysian counterparts who will gradually take over the course came to RVB to prepare the course material for the third ABID course.
2. A second bilateral technical assistance project carried out by RVB in the framework of the Dutch IE system in collaboration with the Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento en Trabajo Industrial (SENATI) in Lima, Peru, got underway

in March 1977. Two counterparts were trained in RVB during 1977. This project will last 3 years 9 months and entails setting up a consultancy service to the small and medium scale industries at SENATI with management training courses in the evenings.
At the end of the year the counterparts returned to Peru to start implementing the project there. Two scientific staff members of RVB followed on 3 January 1978.

3. On 2 December 1977 DITH asked for one scientific staff member of RVB to become adviser for a period of 1 ½ years to the Directorate General "Asesoría y Supervision" of CONAPS in Lima, Peru, helping to set up and run "Propiedad Social" (social ownership) enterprises.
4. One scientific staff member of RVB worked in Indonesia from 5 January to 5 March 1977 to establish a consultancy office for small and medium scale industries, advising officially on behalf of the Netherlands Finance Company for Developing Countries (FMO).

Other projects in Sri Lanka, Tanzania and the Philippines are in preparation, implementing the new RVB policy to extend its activities more and more into the actual developing regions themselves.
A policy memorandum was drawn up during 1977 which laid down a four-year (medium longterm) activity programme 1978-1981, and the financial and personnel implications.

In August 1977 the first RVB Newsletter was issued.

RVB celebrated its 25th Anniversary on 29 September 1977. The official commemoration took place 12 December with a symposium on "Appropriate Management" held in the Aula of the Delft University of Technology.

Board of Trustees:
ir. T. Verheul (Delft University), Chairman; drs. A. J. van Dulst (NUFFIC), Vce-Chairman; Professor dr. G. G. J. Bos and ir. W. Riedijk (Delft University); Jhr. mr. M. L. de Brauw; ir. B. van Bronckhorst (Eindhoven University); ir. J. H. Galjaard (Delft Graduate School of Management); mr. E. Jongens (NUFFIC); ir. C. A. de Vleger.
Director: ir. H. J. C. Voorwald.
Address: PO Box 143, Mijnbouwplein 11, Delft.

Bouwcentrum International Education (BIE)
Two courses were given during 1977: the 29th and 30th International Course on Housing, Planning and Building, running from 17 January to 28 May and 12 August to 20 December respectively.
A total of 69 participants from 32 countries came to Rotterdam - 28 for the 29th course and 41 for the 30th. Two new countries were represented - Nepal and Fiji Islands.
1978 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the arrival in Rotterdam of the first participants for the post-graduate courses in Housing, Planning and Building. During the twenty years there have been 1,600 participants from 88 countries.

BIE has undergone considerable changes since 1958. Policy has gradually shifted from being based on the transfer of Dutch techniques and experience to being focussed on Third World countries; to a belief that solutions to the housing problems of those countries should be based on their own particular conditions, requirements and resources.
1977 was a year of transition during which BIE took stock of its future role. The main point for consideration was what BIE could do to improve housing, planning and building for and by the poor in the Third World. BIE's current approach is based on

the recognition of the fact that considerable improvements in the physical environment of human settlements in the Third World cannot be expected unless drastic changes are made in the relationships between the resource administrators and the users of those environments.
In January 1977 the Board of BIE approved the document "The Future Policy of BIE, 1977-1980". The essence of future policy is that it will stress two main spheres of activity:

1. Activities in the Third World ("regional")
   (a) The development of action-oriented courses in Third World countries to involve a broad spectrum of participants and be directly linked to field experience.
   (b) Support for the development and implementation of relevant research programmes.

2. Supporting activities (in Rotterdam)
   These will entail the development of courses for the training of professional workers (teachers and those involved in research) from the Third World; the collection and dissemination of information on current research on the Third World; and the provision of documentation on new approaches to low-income housing. The activity in Rotterdam will eventually be confined to a supporting role, mainly providing teachers and researchers and setting up information services for the regional activities.
   BIE's future educational and research activities will be to examine the principal groups involved in housing for and by the poor, the kinds of knowledge relevant to these groups, and the context in which housing problems exist.

In 1977 a start was made on translating the principles contained in "The Future Policy of BIE, 1977-1980" into a plan of operaton for the coming years.

— Regional training projects were prepared in Indonesia and Ghana. Both are expected to commence in the spring of 1978.
— A training programme was designed for the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction in Sri Lanka, to begin in the spring of 1978.
— Development of a research network involving former participants and local institutes was initiated. A start was made on the following projects:
(a) research on slum improvement projects in Southeast Asia which will begin in 1978 in close collaboration with ESCAP/UNIDO and with former participants;
(b) a research project on the programming, planning and control of mutual aid, cooperatives, and building processes, in conjunction with Centro Cooperavista Uruguayo.
— The structure of the Rotterdam course was changed into a 5 + 4 month programme. The two courses will both reflect the new educational focus and the additional tasks of supporting projects in the Third World which are not part of the current course. The first course each year (January - May) will be similar to the present 5-month ICHPB one. This will allow BIE to continue for the time being to offer training to professionals from all Third World countries. The second course will focus more intensively on research and on training academic personnel for the regional projects, and will be held each year from September to December.

Board:
K. L. de Vries, Chairman; drs. A. J. van Dulst (NUFFIC), Vice-Chairman; ir. C. Dijkgraaf, Secretary; mr. A. F. J. M. Kampschoër, Observer; ir. J. van Ettinger Sr and mr. H. G. Quik, Advisers; Professor drs. J. H. Kraak; drs. H. J. Rang (Bouwcentrum); Professor dr. H. C. Bos, mr. E. Jongens, Professor J. Sittig.
Director: ir. C. Dijkgraaf.
Address: Bouwcentrum International Education, Weena 700, 3014 DA Rotterdam. Tel. - (010) 116181; Telex - 22530 bouwc nl.

International Course in Health Development
The thirteenth course was held in the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam (in English) from 22 September 1976 to 25 June 1977. It was attended by 16 persons, 14 of whom were awarded the Master's Degree. Two received a Certificate of Attendance.
From 4 October 1976 to 29 June 1977 a course was held in French at the Prins Leopold Institute for Tropcal Health at Antwerp with an attendance of 12. Nine persons were awarded the Master's Degree and three received a Certificate of Attendance. The Prins Leopold Institute was also the venue for a course given in English that commenced on 30 October 1977. Fifteen persons from 14 countries were following it.

Board of Trustees:
dr. G. Derkinderen (ABOS), Chairman; Professor dr. L. Eyckmans and Professor dr. R. Vanbreuseghem (Prins Leopold Institute), Professor dr. C. F. A. Bruijning (Institute for Tropical Health, Leiden/Rotterdam), mr. H. G. Quik (NUFFIC), dr. H. Folmer (KIT), M. Coppieters (ABOS), Secretary.

Course Director: Professor dr. L. Eyckmans - Antwerp; dr. H. Folmer - Amsterdam.
Address for the course in The Netherlands: Royal Tropical Institute, Mauritskade 63, Amsterdam.
Address for the course in Belgium: Kronenburgstraat 25, Antwerp.

International Course in Food Science and Nutrition
The eigth course, falling within the 4-year theme project, was held in Wageningen from January to June 1977 for 21 participants, 20 of whom received the Diploma. The Course is organised by Belgian and Dutch establishmer.ts and held in Belgium and the Netherlands. The theme of instruction given in any one year varies according to a series of alternatives. Cooperation is received from FAO and WHO also contributes to the Course.
The Board of Trustees is composed of representatives from the cooperating establishments in Belgium and the Netherlands, as follows:
dr. G. Derkinderen (ABOS); mr. H. G. Quik (NUFFIC), Chairman; Professor dr. ir. F. M. Pauwels (Ghent University); Professor dr. A. Hendrikx (Louvaine Catholic University); Professor dr. J. G. A. J. Hautvast (Wageningen Agricultural University), Director of the Course in Wageningen; Professor ir. B. Krol (Utrecht University); Professor dr. J. F. Reith; drs. C. Klugkist (NUFFIC), Secretary.

International Course in European Integration
The eleventh course was held in Amsterdam from September 1976 to May 1977. Thirty of the 43 persons who followed the course gained the Diploma. There were 42 persons for the twelfth course which began in September 1977 - two of them would not actually be presenting themselves for assessment for a Diploma.
The Course is organised by the Europa Institute (University of Amsterdam) and NUFFIC.

Board of Trustees:
mr. G. J. P. Cammelbeeck (University of Amsterdam), Chairman; mr. E. Jongens and mr. C. M. J. A. Moons (NUFFIC); Professor mr. H. G. Schermers (University of Amsterdam), General Director of the Course.
International Advisory Council:
D. Coombs, Professor of Political Science, London; G. Curzon, Professor of Economics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva; M. B. Krauss, Professor of Economics, New York University; R. Mayne, Press and Information Director of the European Communities, London; I. Seidl-Hohenveldern, Professor of Law, Cologne University.
Executive Director: R. Adolfs.
Course Address: Europa Institute, Herengracht 508, Amsterdam.

International Summer Course on Legal Aspects of European Integration
The general course was held in 1977 for the tenth consecutive year, from 15 to 27 August. The follow-up course, designed for lawyers who have already studied and practised in the field of European Law, was held concurrently - for the third time. Twenty persons took part in the general course; this necessitated division into two parallel groups. The follow-up course was attended by 14 lawyers, economists and agricultural specialists.
The reading material for the course has been available for some time under two titles: "Leading Cases and Materials on the Law of the European Communities" and "Leading Cases and Materials on the Competition Law of the European Communities". The former title was reprinted during the year under review - publisher: Uitgeverij Kluwer bv, Deventer.

The Board of Trustees for the International Course in European Integration also serves as the Supervisory Committee for this Course.
Course address: Europa Institute, Herengracht 508, Amsterdam.

International Course in Electronics
Seven participants of the degree course in electronic engineering, run by the Philips International Institute of Technical Studies at Eindhoven, were able to receive the degree of Master of Electronic Engineering (conferred under NUFFIC's competence) in June 1977. All seven came from developing regions.
Duration of the course: January 1976 - June 1977. Six candidates for the degree are following the programme that ends in 1978.
The Board of Examiners, set up by the NUFFIC Board to moderate the Course and assess the examination results, was composed as follows for the year 1976/77:
Professor dr. ir. A. A. T. M. van Trier (Eindhoven), Chairman; Professor ir. M. P. Breedveld (Twente); Professor ir. B. van Dijl (Eindhoven); Professor ir. E. W. Gröneveld (Twente); Professor dr. ir. S. Middelhoek; Professor ir. A. Heetman (Eindhoven); Professor ir. H. R. van Nauta Lemka (Delft); drs. R. Doop (NUFFIC), Secretary.

Director: drs. B. J. Loopstra.
Address: Vestdijk 2d, Eindhoven.

International Summer Course on Industrialisation
The fifteenth course, held between 4 July and 12 August 1977, was attended by 23 persons from 15 countries. For the first time much attention was given in the course to the agro-based industries. At the end of the course the Certificate of Attendance was presented to 22 of those who took part.

Preparatory Committee:
drs. A. Aten (Agrarian Research Division, KIT), Professor dr. J. B. D. Derksen (ISS), mr. E. Jongens (NUFFIC) - Chairman, ir. H. S. A. Olivier (Koninklijke Wessanen nv), ir. H. P. Huffnagel (KIT), drs. R. K. Teszler (ISMOG, University of Amsterdam), J. Wiederhold (NUFFIC), Secretary.
Course Leader: Professor dr. J. B. D. Derksen.

Course on International Relations
This course has been jointly organised by the Netherlands Institute of International Affairs and NUFFIC since 1967. It is the one course of training in which NUFFIC participates which is given in Dutch.
The fifteenth (spring) course was held from the end of March to the end of June. A total of 19 persons took part: ten recently graduated students, five civil servants from various departments who were preparing themselves for work in an nternational context, and - for the first time in the spring course - four Foreign Service trainees. All received the Certificate.

The sixteenth course, lasting 4 1/2 months, began in September 1977. Twenty-four persons took part of whom 13 were Foreign Service trainees and 11 were naval officers who had already had training at the Military Academy. The course came to an end in January 1978. All participants received the Certificate.

Board of Trustees:
dr. C. L. Patijn (Netherlands Society for International Affairs), Chairman; HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands; mr. E. Jongens, mr. C. M. J. A. Moons and mr. B. H. ter Kuile (NUFFIC); dr. J. M. Goudswaard (Foreign Affairs Examination Committee); mr. J. L. Heldring (Netherlands Society for International Affairs); Ktz. J. A. Kusters (Navy Staff School); mr. J. Varekamp and Profesor drs. H. C. Posthumus Meyjes (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
Mr Jongens succeeded drs. A. J. van Dulst who stepped down from the Board during the year under review.

Staff Council:
Professor dr. B. W. Schaper, Emeritus Professor of Modern History;
Professor mr. H. G. Schermers, Professor of International Organisation Law;
(Professor dr. H. W. van der Dunk withdrew from the Council during the year under review and no replacement has yet been arranged.)

Director: mr. J. L. Heldring.
Course address: Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague.

institutes and courses for international education

	Length of Course	Number of persons commencing in 1977	
Applied Sciences			
International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC), Enschede	1 week-24 months	331	
International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE), Delft	6 weeks-11 months	209	
Philips' International Institute of Technological Studies (PII), Eindhoven	12-18 months	26	
Philips' International Telecommunications Training Centre (PITTC), Hilversum	1 week-8 months	249	
Textile Industry (IHBO Textile Engineering College 'De Maere', Enschede)	6 months	*	
			815
Social Sciences			
Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague	6-15 months	153	
Bouwcentrum International Education (BIE), Rotterdam	$4\frac{1}{2}$ months	68	
International Course in European Integration (ICEI), Amsterdam	8 months	42	
Research Institute for Management Science (RVB), Delft	$4\frac{1}{2}$ months	85	
Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC), Hilversum	4 months	43	
International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), The Hague	1-2 months	41	
International Summer Course on Industrialisation (ISCI), The Hague	6 weeks	23	
International Summer Course in Legal Aspects of European Integration (ISCLA), Amsterdam	2 weeks	57	
Hague Academy of International Law (HAIL), The Hague	3 weeks	441	
Dutch Academic Institute for Tourism (NWIT), Breda		8	
			961
Agricultural Sciences			
International Agricultural Centre (IAC), Wageningen	1 week-6 months	435**	
National Agricultural College (NACD), Deventer	6-9 months	39	
Practical Animal Husbandry (BC), Barneveld	2 weeks-6 months		
Master of Science Course in Soil Science and Water Management (AU/MSc), Wageningen	2 years	24	
			553
Medicine and Related Science			
International Course in Health Development (ICHD), Amsterdam/Antwerp)***	10 months	15	
International Course in Food Science and Nutrition (ICFSN), Wageningen/Louvaino/Ghent)****	6 months	21	
International Immunology Training and Research Centre (ITR), Amsterdam	10-15 months	10	
			46
Overall Total			2375

* No IE Course held in 1977.
** The figure includes 200 'individual fellows'.
*** The course was given in Antwerp.
**** The course was given in Ghent

appendix 4d **Persons following international courses who began their studies in 1977** [1]

(Least Developed Countries in bold type)

Region and Country or Territory / Sector and Institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/ MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
I AFRICA South of the Sahara																							
Botswana	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Burundi	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cameroon	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	7
Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Ethiopia	5	3	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	8	4	4	–	–	8	–	–	1	1	25
Gambia	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4
Ghana	8	4	–	4	16	14	3	3	1	4	3	3	31	3	2	3	1	9	–	–	1	1	57
Ivory Coast	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Kenya	9	2	–	2	13	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	1	2	2	6	–	–	2	2	27
Lesotho	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	8
Liberia	5	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	10
Madagascar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Malawi	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5
Mali	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Mauritius	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Nigeria	14	6	–	–	20	4	1	2	3	–	1	2	13	8	2	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	44
Rhodesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Senegal	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Sierra Leone	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	8
Somalia	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3

Region and Country or Territory \ Sector and Institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/ MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
South Africa	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5
Swaziland	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
Tanzania	8	4	–	–	12	10	4	2	–	–	13	–	29	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	44
Uganda	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	1	–	6	–	14	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	19
Upper Volta	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Zaire	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	7
Zambia	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	1	1	12
Regional Total	75	24	–	7	106	53	12	20	10	5	26	8	134	33	11	8	12	64	2	–	7	9	313
II ASIA																							
Afghanistan	3	1	–	–	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	12
Bangladesh	6	11	1	–	18	10	1	2	–	–	4	–	17	5	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	41
Burma	8	7	–	–	15	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	3	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	1	25
Brunei	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hong Kong	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
India	6	5	3	1	15	4	2	–	–	–	3	–	9	4	2	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	31
Indonesia	14	45	–	9	68	2	7	–	11	–	4	1	25	7	1	–	7	15	2	–	2	4	112

Region and Country or Territory / Sector and Institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/ MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
Japan	5	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Korea, South	7	7	1	3	18	2	3	2	–	1	4	–	12	4	8	2	–	14	–	–	–	–	44
Malaysia	2	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	11	–	2	–	19	1	1	1	4	7	1	–	2	3	31
Nepal	6	1	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	14
Pakistan	3	1	2	–	6	3	3	–	1	1	2	–	10	11	1	1	–	13	1	–	–	1	30
Philippines	19	5	1	–	25	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	12	–	–	2	14	–	–	2	2	50
Singapore	–	2	1	5	8	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	17
Sri Lanka	8	9	–	9	26	5	1	–	–	1	5	1	13	3	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	44
Taiwan	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Thailand	15	7	–	–	22	4	3	1	–	1	4	1	14	2	4	1	1	8	–	–	1	1	45
Vietnam	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Regional Total	105	108	12	28	253	43	26	13	23	4	30	4	145	60	19	7	21	107	6	–	8	14	519
III AUSTRALASIA & Oceania																							
Australia	4	2	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8
Cook Islands	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Fiji	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	6
New Zealand	3	2	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Regional Total	10	4	–	–	14	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	25

Region and Country or Territory \ Sector and Institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
IV EUROPE																							
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Belgium	3	–	–	13	16	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Cyprus	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	8
Czechoslovakia	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Denmark	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
France	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Germany (F.R.)	4	2	–	4	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	1	25
Greece	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	12
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Ireland	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9
Italy	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
Netherlands	34	2	–	133	169	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	13	–	–	–	13	2	–	–	1	184
Norway	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Poland	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10
Portugal	3	–	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	11
Rumania	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5

Region and Country or Territory / Sector and institute[a]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
Spain	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
Sweden	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5
Turkey	4	4	1	–	9	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	8	5	2	3	1	11	–	–	2	2	30
United Kingdom & Northern Ireland	5	–	–	23	28	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	39
USSR	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Yugoslavia	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	11
Regional Total	64	18	2	188	272	13	2	–	4	27	1	1	48	69	3	3	3	78	1	–	3	4	402
V NORTH AMERICA																							
Canada	6	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
U.S.A.	5	2	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	15
Regional Total	11	3	–	–	14	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	23
VI LATIN AMERICA & the Caribbean																							
Argentina	–	1	3	–	4	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bolivia	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5
Brazil	7	7	3	–	17	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	5	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	25

Region and Country or Territory \ Sector and institute[a]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
Chili	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–		2	–	–	–	–	5
Colombia	5	–	–	–	5	2	5	1	–	–	2	–	10	13	–	1	2	16	–	–	–	–	31
Costa Rica	1	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3
Dominican Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6
El Salvador	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Guyana	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Haiti	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4
Honduras	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
Jamaica	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	7
Mexico	1	2	2	–	5	8	4	1	–	–	2	1	16	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	25
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Nicaragua	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Panama	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Peru	2	2	1	2	7	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	7	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	18
Surinam	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5

Region and Country or Territory / Sector and institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
	ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/ MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
Trinidad & Tobago	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Venezuela	7	4	–	–	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	16
Regional Total	28	23	12	6	69	27	16	7	3	1	14	1	69	33	–	1	6	40	3	9	–	12	190
VII MIDDLE EAST & the Maghreb Region																							
Algeria	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Bahrain	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Egypt	9	6	–	2	17	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	22
Iran	9	1	–	–	10	3	1	–	–	–	1	2	7	3	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	22
Iraq	4	1	–	1	6	–	4	–	–	–	6	1	8	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	17
Israel	4	1	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	5	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	14
Jordan	–	3	–	3	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	10
Kuwait	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Lebanon	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Libya	1	3	–	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	17
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Saudi Arabia	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5
Sudan	–	4	–	4	8	7	3	–	–	–	5	1	16	8	2	4	2	16	1	–	2	3	43

Region and Country or Territory	Sector and institute[2]	Applied Sciences					Social Sciences								Agricultural Sciences					Medicine and its related sciences				Total
		ITC	IHE	PII	PITTC	Sub-total	ISS	BIE	RNTC	IULA	ICEI	RVB	ISCI	Sub-total	IAC	NACD	AU/ MSc	BC	Sub-total	ICHD	ITR	ICFSN	Sub-total	
Syria		6	5	–	1	12	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Tunesia		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	9	17	–	–	–	–	17
Yemen (A.R.)		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Regional Total		38	29	–	20	87	12	9	2	–	–	14	9	46	34	5	5	12	56	3	1	3	7	196
Overall Total		331	209	26	249[3]	815	153	68	43	41	41[4]	85	23	454	235[5]	39	24	55	353	15	10	21	46	1668

Footnotes:

[1] A detailed breakdown for the years 1971-75 is to be found in the end-sheet of 'The Dutch Way ... Information about the broad system of educational development assistance in the Netherlands' (The Hague, 1977). An abbreviated version is printed in the 1976 NUFFIC Annual Report.

[2] The Hague Academy of International Law and the Dutch Academic Institute for Tourism are NOT included.

[3] The figure includes 217 employees of clients of the Philips firm.

[4] The 57 participants of the International Summer Course in Legal Aspects of European Integration are NOT included.

[5] The figure does NOT include 200 persons following their own programme of study at the Centre.

percentages of those following international courses who come from the least developed countries

sector / year	Pure and Applied Sciences	Social Sciences	Agricultural Sciences	Medicine and its related sciences	Total
1971	10.1	8.1	10.8	5.6	9.3
1972	6.1	11.1	10.2	9.6	8.9
1973	11.7	9.1	11.4	8.6	10.6
1974	10.9	12.1	12.3	4.5	11.9
1975	10.9	14.2	15.1	7.6	12.7
1976	10.3	17.0	16.7	9.2	13.9
1977	8.5	22.0	15.7	15.2	14.1

sponsors and sources of grants for students of courses in which NUFFIC is involved *)

Dutch Government	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Fellowship Programme for International Technical Assistance	186
Ministry of Education and Science	1
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	1
International and Inter-Governmental Organisations	
WHO	10
ORS (in conjunction with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	4
EEC Commission	7
UNDP	1
East African Harbour Corporation	2
IBRD	2
WMO	1
UNICEF	1
Foreign Governments and/or Government Authorities	
ABOS	3
Indonesia (various)	6
Nigeria (various)	3
Kuwait UNESCO-Committee	2
Brazil (various)	2
Australia (various)	2
Taiwan (various)	3
Ports and Customs Authority of Bahrein	1
US Army Corps of Engineers	1
The Government of Sudan	1
The Government of Denmark	1
Foundations	
NUFFIC **)	28
NUFFIC/PUO	1
Fundación Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho, Venezuela	2
The Carl Duisberg Foundation	1
Association of Voluntary Health Services in Indonesia	1
UAF	1
Swedish National Committee for Cultural Cooperation in Europe	1
Foundation for European Culture, Amsterdam	1
Commercial Enterprises	
C & A, Amsterdam	1
Kluwer Publishers, Deventer	1
Shell, The Hague	1
Unilever, Rotterdam	1

*) IHE, ICFSN, ICEI, ICHD, ISCI, ISCLA.
**) Including 4 full scholarships granted to persons attending ISS Courses.

persons attending the language courses at the NUFFIC language laboratory

Country or territory of origin	Dutch	Following courses in: English	French
Algeria	1		
Argentina	8	3	
Australia	7		1
Bangladesh	1	1	
Belgium	4	1	
Bolivia	1	2	
Brazil	2	7	
Bulgaria	1		
Cameroon	3	2	1
Canada	5		1
Chili	9	5	
China (People's Republic)	4		
Colombia	3	8	
Cuba	2		
Czechoslovakia	2	1	
Ecuador	1		
Egypt	4	1	
El Salvador		1	
Finland	3		1
France	44	12	
Germany	20	2	2
Ghana			2
Greece	2		
Guinea		1	
Guyana	1		
Hong Kong	1		
Hungary	6	1	
India	4		
Indonesia	17	2	
Iran	3	1	
Iraq	3		
Ireland	1		
Israel	6	1	
Italy	1	7	
Ivory Coast	1		
Jamaica	1		
Japan	2	2	1
Jordan	2	2	
Korea		5	
Malaysia	4		1
Mexico	2		2
Morocco		1	
Nepal			1

Country or territory of origin	Following courses in: Dutch	English	French
Netherlands		25	56
New Zealand	1		
Nigeria	5		
Norway	2		
Pakistan	4		
Peru	2	6	
Philippines	2		
Poland	6		
Portugal	4		
Romania	2		
Saudi Arabia	1	2	
Spain	4	3	
Sri Lanka	1	1	1
Sweden	2		
Switzerland	7		
Syria	1		
Thailand	1	2	1
Tunesia	2	2	
Turkey	18	8	
United Kingdom	36		5
United States of America	22		5
Venezuela		2	
Vietnam	3		
Yugoslavia	4	1	
Zaire		2	
Zambia	1		
	313	123	80

Overall Total: 516 (from 69 different countries or territories)

background of persons attending the NUFFIC language laboratory
(to the extent that this is known and classifiable)

	Dutch	English	French
ISS:			
Staff	9	2	
Students	5	28	6
Dutch universities or colleges of higher vocational training:			
Staff	1	1	1
Students	72	11	3
Conservatorium	6		1
International Relations Course		4	9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs:			
Course for Attachés			16
NUFFIC / CESO / IMWOO		2	6
Political Refugees	12	2	
International Schools	25	1	
Embassies	31	15	1
Government ministries	2	5	7

number of foreign diploma evaluations made, listed according to territory of origin, and the requesting authority

1,329 requests for advice were received in 1977 compared with 1,199 in 1976. This figure records the number of individuals for whom recommendations were given. The higher total of requesting authorities (1,335) is owing to the fact that more than one request is sometimes received for the same person. The number of countries involved (1,385) is similarly higher owing to the fact that recommendations given for an individual may involve more than one country.
British and American qualifications awarded in third countries have been recorded under UK and USA respectively.

EUROPE

West

Austria	8
Belgium	61
Denmark	3
Finland	11
France	37
Greece	12
Ireland	9
Italy	20
Luxembourg	4
Norway	8
Portugal	11
Spain	16
Sweden	3
Switzerland	24
Turkey	48
United Kingdom	84
Vatican City	2
West Germany	95
	456

East

Bulgaria	5
Czechoslovakia	15
East Germany	5
Hungary	11
Poland	22
Romania	16
Soviet Union	17
Yugoslavia	14
	105

THE AMERICAS

North

Canada	32
United States	122
	154

Central and South

Dutch Antilles	3
Argentina	20
Bolivia	7
Brazil	13
Chile	94
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Dominican Republic	1
El Salvador	2
Haiti	1
Jamaica	3
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	4
Puerto Rico	5
Surinam	5
Uruguay	39
Venezuela	3
	212

AFRICA

Algeria	5
Angola	1
Egypt	39
Ethiopia	19
Ghana	10
Ivory Coast	1
Kenya	2
Liberia	3
Malawi	3
Mauritius	1
Morocco	22
Nigeria	20
Rhodesia	2
Sierra Leone	1
Somalia	1
South Africa	47
Togo	4
Tunisia	3
Uganda	3
Zaire	2
Zambia	1
	190

ASIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

Bangladesh	4
Burma	1
Cambodia	1
China	2
Hong Kong	9
India	31
Indonesia	74
Iran	19
Iraq	12
Israel	40
Japan	4
Jordan	3
Korea, South	6
Kuwait	1
Lebanon	3
Malaysia	1
Pakistan	18
Philippines	2
Saudi Arabia	1
Singapore	2
Sri Lanka	1
Syria	2
Thailand	2
Vietnam	1
Australia	20
New Zealand	8
	268

Combined Total:	1385

REQUESTING AUTHORITIES

Universities

Leiden	66
Groningen	40
Utrecht	91
Amsterdam	219
Amsterdam (Free)	70
Nijmegen	68
Delft (interfaculty)	13
Rotterdam	77
Wageningen	13
Tilburg	9
Eindhoven	9
Twente	5
Limburg	3

Ministries & Other Bodies

Education and Science	263
UAF	155
Others 1)	234
	1335

1) Including other government ministries, schools and institutes, firms and other establishments and also private individuals. (While it had been decided in 1975 to give no more open-purpose declarations exceptions are still made for those who, without an evaluation from NUFFIC, would be put at a definite disadvantage when being considered for appointment to a job.)

list of publications

Where the title is first given in Dutch this indicates that there is no English version. (Editions available in other language are specified separately.)

NUFFIC

GENERAL INFORMATION
— Annual Report
— The Statutes

PERIODICALS
— OVERZICHT — internationale universitaire samenwerking (monthly review of university events in the international field).
— Higher Education and Research in the Netherlands (quarterly)
(Also available in Spanish)
— Newsletter for the Participants of the International Courses (weekly)

INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
— The Dutch Way . . . Information about the broad system of education development assistance in the Netherlands.
— Basic Data on International Courses Offered in the Netherlands / Scholarships and Fellowships for Foreign Students (Also available in French and Spanish)
— Practical Information for Participants of International Courses in the Netherlands.
— Newsletter for Alumni of the International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering.
— List of Participants of International Courses in the Netherlands.
— Various prospectuses of International Courses given in the Netherlands.

MISCELLANEOUS
— PUO — A Dutch programme for university projects of development cooperation (Also available in French)
— NUFFIC Language Laboratory (Also available in Dutch and French)
— Dutch Language Courses for Foreigners (Also available in French and Spanish)
— Should you or Shouldn't you? Information on Studying in the Netherlands (Also available in French and Spanish)
— Dutch Theses (A list of titles of theses submitted to Dutch universities)
— The Netherlands Register of Development-related Research 1977-1978
— OVOVO — De eerste 12 maanden van de Overlegstructuur Onderwijssamenwerking voor Ontwikkelingslanden (The first 12 months of the advisory and consultative structure for cooperation in matters of education for developing countries.)

Horst, G. J. C. van der: "Onderwijs en Opleiding" (Education and Training) in "Inleiding tot de Ontwikkelingsproblematiek", Stichting Teleac, Utrecht, 1977.

— "Mozambique Is Onze Steun Waard" (Mozambique deserves our support) in **Haagsche Courant** 5 November 1977.

— "Mozambique heeft meer nodig dan Nederlandse 'Noodhulp' "
(Mozambique needs more than mere 'Emergency Aid' from the Netherlands) in **NRC Handelsblad** 31 October 1977.

CESO
Thybergin, A.: "El Estudio de Casos: Estrategia de desarollo los recursos humanos como factor catalizador". Leiden, August 1976. (A Dutch version is in preparation)

Jansen, Loes: "Remplod" en "Ontwikkelingsstrategie Venezuela".
(An exploratory study undertaken as groundwork for Report No 3 of the evaluation of the Programme for University Projects of Development Cooperation) The Hague, October 1976, 92 pp
These preliminary studies were finalised in:
"Evaluatie van het projekt 'Ontwikkelingsstrategie Venezuela' t.a.v. het aspekt 'Samenwerking met de Counterparts' ".

(Evaluation of the 'Venezuelan Development Strategy' project having especial reference to the aspect of cooperation with the counterparts)
PUO Evaluation Report No 3, June 1977, 30 pp.

Ooijens, J. L. P. and A. Thybergin: "Projektvoorstel functioneel onderwijs voor volwassenen in Honduras". April 1977, 38 pp.
(Proposal for a functional education project for adults in Honduras) (Also available in Spanish)

Thybergin, A.: "Final Evaluation Report on the Eight International Course in Food Science and Nutrition". Wageningen, July 1977, 12 pp with appendices.

Stulj, C. J. N.: "Het Beleid van de Universiteiten PUO-projekten en de Relatie met NUFFIC". (PUO Policy and its place in NUFFIC) PUO Evaluation Report No 4, July 1977, 31 pp.

Luiten, H. M. and L. F. B. Dubbeldam: (ed) "Onderwijsproblematiek der Ontwikkelingslanden". (The Education Issue in Developing Countries). A report of the lecture series given in Utrecht September/December 1976. August 1977, 62 pp.

Tuqan, M. I.: "Wat er te verwachten valt van het onderwijs in de onderontwikkelde landen en hoe het anders zou kunnen". (What is to be expected of education in the underdeveloped countries and what it ought to be) in "OVERZICHT" September 1977 Vol VII No 1.

CESO/EXTRACO: "Evaluation of Training for Development". The EXTRACO (FAO)-CESO(NUFFIC) Project, October 1977, 51 pp.

Dubbeldam, L. F. B.: "Evaluation Report of the Second INTAN/RVB Agro-based Industrial Development Course". October 1977, 59 pp with appendices.
also:
"Appendix to the Evaluation Report of the Second INTAN/RVB Agro-based Industrial Development Course: Questionnaires". 56 pp.

Molen, G. van der: "Beleidsadviezen voor het Programma" (Policy Recommendations for the Programme) PUO Evaluation Report No 5, October 1977, 30 pp.

Hollander, J.: "Onderwijsmissie naar Rwanda" (Education Mission to Rwanda). A report of a visit made in November 1977 (commissioned by DITH. January 1978, 34 pp with appendices 14 pp.

IMWOO

Wat doet het IMWOO? (What does IMWOO do?) An information leaflet.

IMWOO Bulletin (appears quarterly in Dutch).

IMWOO/REMPLOD PUBLICATIONS

Renselaar H. C. van, R. Penninx and L. van Velzen: Social and Economic Effects of External Migration in Turkey: Summary of results and recommendations of the REMPLOD-Turkey team, 1976 (Also available in French) (Also published in "Migration and Development Information Bulletin" No 3, 1976).

Abadan-Unat, Nermin, Rusen Keles, Rinus Penninx, Herman van Renselaar, Leo van Velzen and Leyla Yenisey: Migration and Development; a Study of the Effects of International Labour Migration on Bogazliyan District, 1976 (Also available in Turkish).

Heinemeijer, W. F., J. M. M. van Amersfoort, W. A. Ettema, P. de Mas and H. H. van der Wusten: Weggaan om te blijven; een Onderzoek naar de Gevolgen van de Gastarbeid op het Marokkaanse Platteland (Leave for good. Research into the effects of migration on the Moroccan Countryside) 1976 (Also available in French)

Dijk, L. J. C. van and Rinus Penninx: The REMPLOD Project: A Dutch Experiment of Policy and Research in the field of Migration and Development. 1976.

Heinemeijer, W. F., J. M. M. van Amersfoort, W. A. Ettema, P. de Mas and H. H. van der Wusten: Sociale en Economische Gevolgen van de Internationale Arbeidsmigratie op het Marokkaanse Platteland; Conclusies en Beleidsaanbevelingen gebaseerd op het onderzoek dat het REMPLOD-team in 1975 deed (The social and economic effects on the Moroccan countryside of international labour migration. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations based on the work of the REMPLOD team in Morocco during 1975). (Also available in French).

Koelstra, R. W. and H. J. Tieleman: Ontwikkeling of Migratie. Een onderzoek naar de mogelijkheden ter stimulering van de werkgelegenheid in minder ontwikkelde regio's van Tunesië. (Development or Migration. A research project into the possibilities of promoting employment in less developed regions in Tunisia). (Also available in French).

Koelstra, R. W. and H. J. Tieleman: Ontwikkeling of Migratie. Conclusies en Beleidsaanbevelingen van REMPLOD-Tunesië. 1976 (Development or Migration. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations of the REMPLOD team in Tunisia). (Also available in French).

Penninx, Rinus and Leo van Velzen: A Contribution to the Theory of International Labour Migration. The export of Manpower from a Rural District in Central Turkey. 1977.

Velzen, Leo van: Peripheral Production in Kayseri Turkey, A study of prospects for industrialization arising from small and middle scale enterprises in a peripheral growth-pole. 1977 (Also available in Turkish).

Penninx, Rinus and Herman van Renselaar: A Fortune in Small Change, A study of migrants workers' attempts to invest savings productively through joint stock corporations and village development cooperatives in Turkey. 1978 (Also available in Turkish).

Mas, Paolo de: La Promotion d'Emploi en Milieu Rural Maroccain: Le Rif du Nord. 1977.

Koelstra, Rein: Au travail Dans La Péripherie, une répêchage pour les régions moins favorisées en Tunisie. 1978.

Dorst, Piet: Teruggekeerde Trekarbeiders, een verkenning van hun réintegratie in de regio van herkomst. 1977 (Returning Migrant Labourers: An explorative study into their réintegration in the region of origin).

Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (Rabat) et Institut de Géographie Sociale de l'Université d'Amsterdam. Migration de développement/migration de sous-développement: effects de l'émigration de travalleurs marocains dans le milieu rural du Maroc. 1978.

Dorst, Piet: Tussen Onderzoek en Beleid, een evaluatie studie van het REMPLOD Project. 1978. (Between Research and Policy: An evaluative study of the REMPLOD Project).

REMPLOD-Team. Conclusies en Beleidsaanbevelingen 1976-1977. 1978 (Conclusions and Policy Recommendations 1976-1977).

NUFFIC budget for 1977 and 1978

		1977	1978
I.	**Administration**		
1.	Personnel	ƒ 3,365,000	ƒ 3,487,000
2.	Building and Fixtures	120,000	225,000
3.	Furnishings and Equipment	40,000	170,000 2)
4.	Cost of Office Items	165,000	171,000
5.	Entertainment Costs	15,000	17,000
6.	Travel Costs	60,000	60,000
7.	Books and Periodicals	20,000	20,000
8.	Publications	141,000 1)	115,000
9.	Conferences and Meetings	20,000	20,000
10.	International Education grants	145,000	145,000
11.	Follow-up on International Courses	40,000	50,000
12.	'Meet The Netherlands' discussion weekends	28,000	30,000
13.	NESTIMO		15,000
14.	WSO	22,000	20,000
15.	Language Laboratory	-/- 40,000	-/- 59,000
16.	Other	4,000	5,000
		ƒ 4,145,000	ƒ 4,491,000
II.	**Education and Research**		
1.	International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE)	ƒ 3,950,000	ƒ 4,346,000
2.	Centre for the Study of Education in Changing Societies (CESO)	900,000	1,119,000
3.	Institute for Social Science Research in Developing Countries (IMWOO)	243,000	285,000
4.	Research Institute for Management Science (RVB)	1,150,000	1,377,000
5.	Bouwcentrum International Education (BIE)	860,000	966,000
6.	International Course in Health Development	220,000	154,000
7.	International Course in Food Science and Nutrition	250,000	271,000
8.	International Course in European Integration	65,000	69,000
9.	International Course on Industrialisation	-/- 6,000	—
10.	Instruction Course in International Relations	62,000	78,000
		ƒ 7,694,000	ƒ 8,665,000
III.	**Total**	ƒ 11,839,000	ƒ 13,156,000

1) Including special Jubilee productions.
2) Including money set aside for printing equipment.

list of abbreviations

AAU:	Association of African Universities, Accra
ABIDC:	RVB Agro-Based Industrial Development Course
ABOS:	Algemeen Bestuur Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / General Department for Development Cooperation, Brussels
ACP:	African - Caribbean - Pacific Countries associated with the European Economic Community, Brussels
ASC:	Afrika-Studiecentrum / Centre for African Studies, Leiden
ATIM:	RVB Advanced Training Course in Industrial Management
BC:	Barneveld College on Animal Husbandry, Barneveld
BIE:	Bouwcentrum International Education, Rotterdam
CCI:	Commissie voor Communicatie en Informatie / Committee for Communication and Information
CEBEMO:	Centrale voor Bemiddeling bij Medefinanciering van Ontwikkelingsprogramma's / Central Agency for Joint Financing Development Programmes, The Hague
CEDLA:	Centrum voor de Studie en Documentatie van Latijns-Amerika / Latin American Centre for Study and Documentation, Amsterdam
CESO:	Centre for the Study of Education in Changing Societies, The Hague
CODESRIA:	Council for Development of Economic and Social Research (Africa), Dakar
DAAD:	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst / German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn
DTH:	Directie Internationale Technische Hulp van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken / Department for International Technical Assistance of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
EADI:	European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Berlin
ECA:	Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa
ECLA:	Economic Commission for Latin America
EDF:	European Development Fund
EEC:	European Economic Community, Brussels
ENDA:	Environnement et Développement en Afrique, Dakar
ESCAP:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
EXTRACO:	FAO External Training Coordination Unit
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome
FMO:	Financieringsmaatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden / Dutch Development Finance Corporation, The Hague
FSS:	Foreign Student Service
HAIL:	Hague Academy of International Law, The Hague
IAC:	International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen
IBE:	International Bureau of Education
IBRD:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington
ICAE:	International Council for Adult Education
ICAU:	Utrecht Institute for Cultural Anthropology
ICCO:	Interkerkelijke Coördinatie Commissie Ontwikkelingsprojecten / Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects, Utrecht
ICEI:	International Course in European Integration, Amsterdam
ICFSN:	International Course in Food Science and Nutrition, Wageningen/Louvain/Ghent
ICHD:	International Course in Health Development, Amsterdam/Antwerp
ICHPB:	International Course on Housing, Planning and Building (BIE)
ICSSR:	Indian Council of Social Science Research
IDEP:	(African) Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDRC:	(Canadian) International Development Research Centre
IE:	International Education
IERS:	International Education Reporting Service
IHE:	International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, Delft
IIED:	International Institute for Environment and Development, Washington
IIEP:	International Institute of Educational Planning, Paris

ILO:	International Labour Organisation, Geneva
ILPES:	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Santiago
IMWOO:	Instituut voor Maatschappij-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek in Ontwikkelingslanden / Institute for Social Science Research in Developing Countries, The Hague
INTAN:	National Institute for Public Administration, Kuala Lumpur
ISCI:	International Summer Course on Industrialisation, The Hague
ISCLA:	International Summer Courses in Legal Aspects of European Integration, Amsterdam
ISMOG:	Instituut voor Sociaal-economische studie van Minder Ontwikkelde Gebieden / Institute for Socio-economic study of Less Developed Regions, Amsterdam
ISOVO:	Interdepartementale Stuurgroep Onderwijssamenwerking voor Ontwikkelingslanden / Interdepartmental steering group for education cooperation for developing countries
ISS:	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague
ITC:	International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences, Enschede
ITR:	International Immunology Training and Research Centre, Amsterdam
IUC:	Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, London
IULA:	International Union of Local Authorities, The Hague
JVC:	Jongeren-Vrijwilligers Corps / Young Volunteers Corps, The Hague
KIT:	Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen / Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
MSc/AU:	Master of Science Course in Soil Science and Water Management of the Agricultural University, Wageningen
NAA:	Netherlands Alumni Association
NACD:	National Agricultural College, Deventer
NCO:	Nationale Commissie Voorlichting en Bewustwording Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / National Committee for Information on Development Cooperation, Amsterdam
NESTIMO:	Nederlandse Stichting voor Medische Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Netherlands Foundation for Medical Development Cooperation, The Hague
NOVIB:	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Netherlands Organisation for International Development Co-operation, The Hague
NUFFIC:	Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation, The Hague
NWIT:	Nederlands Wetenschappelijk Instituut voor Toerisme / Netherlands Research Institute for Tourism and Recreation, Breda
OAS:	Organisation of American States
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris
ORO:	Ontwikkelingsrelevant Onderzoek / Development-related research
OVOVO:	Overlegorgaan Onderwijssamenwerking voor Ontwikkelingslanden / Advisory and Consultative Council for Cooperation in matters of Education for Developing Countries
PII:	Philips International Institute of Technological Studies, Eindhoven
PITTC:	Philips International Telecommunications Training Centre, Hilversum
PUO:	Programma voor Universitaire projecten van Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Programme for University Projects of Development Cooperation
RAWOO:	Raad van Advies voor het Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs in het kader van de Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Advisory Council for Scientific Research in Development Problems
REMPLOD:	Reintegration of Emigrant Manpower and the Promotion of Local Opportunities, The Hague
RIDE:	RVB Regional Industrial Development Course for Executives
RNTC:	Radio Nederland Training Centre, Hilversum
RVB:	Research-instituut voor Bedrijfswetenschappen / Research Institute for Management Science, Delft
SAREC:	Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries, Stockholm

SENATI:	Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento de Industria y Turismo, Peru
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Agency, Stockholm
SWIDOC:	Social-Wetenschappelijk Informatie- en Documentatiecentrum van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen / Social Science Information and Documentation Centre of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam
UAF:	University Assistance Fund (for Refugees in the Netherlands)
UDP:	University Development Projects Division of NUFFIC
UNCSTD:	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme, New York
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICA:	Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes, Río Piedras
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, New York
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UOP:	Afdeling Universitaire Ontwikkelingsprojecten / University Development Projects Division of NUFFIC
WHO:	World Health Organisation
WMO:	World Meteorological Organisation
WSO:	Werkgroep Studiereizen Ontwikkelingslanden / Foundation for Study Trips to Developing Countries, The Hague
WUB:	Wet Universitaire Bestuurshervorming / University Administration Reform Act (of the Dutch Parliament)
WUS:	World University Service, Geneva
WWO:	Wet op het Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs / Scientific Education Act
ZWO:	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Zuiver Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek / Netherlands Organisation for the Advancement of Pure Research

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE
(with apologies to W. Shakespeare*, and Oberon's elfin jester ...)

'If we shadows have offended,
Think but this, and all is mended,
That you slumber'd in your chairs
While you read of our affairs.
And this weak and idle text,
Should it leave you but perplex'd,
Gentles, do not reprehend:
If you pardon, we will mend.
And, as I'm an honest person,
If we HAVE produced a version
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long;
Else the NUFFIC liar call:
So – our greetings to you all.
Hint that you find it all 'too much',
And Rosalind shall restore the DUTCH.

(EXIT"

* Midsummer Night's Dream.